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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1873. NO. 75.

FIRST EDITION

THE VIRGINIUS.

THE KANSAS AND JUNIATA AT SANTIAGO.

NO DEMAND FOR THE PRISONERS YET MADE.

Statement From Jovellar.

He Anticipates Nothing but Peace and Tranquility.

THE KANSAS ARRIVES AT BERMUDA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8.—A dispatch received at the Navy Department from Commodore Allen C. Reed, United States steamer Kansas, dated Bermuda Island, November 24, announces the arrival of the vessel there on the evening of November 23. She encountered a heavy sea and violent squalls when about one hundred and fifty miles to southward and eastward of Cape Hatteras, and was forced, as a matter of safety, to keep away.

THE KANSAS ARRIVES AT SANTIAGO—NO DEMAND YET MADE FOR THE PRISONERS.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, December 3.—The United States steamer Kansas arrived here yesterday, after a hard passage. She was driven out of her course and finally compelled to put into Bermuda for coal. The commanders of the Kansas and Juniata have not yet made a formal demand for the delivery of the Virginius prisoners. The latter were removed from jail to Morra fort this morning. The French war steamer Kersiante and the British sloop of war Niobe are in the harbor.

HAVANA ADVICES—CAPTAIN GENERAL REMAINS AND IS CONFIDENT OF PEACE—THE PRISONERS TAKE AN EXCURSION.

HAVANA, December 7.—Captain General Jovellar authorizes the statement that the entire island is tranquil. He has no doubt that all will be arranged peaceably and satisfactorily without the slightest difficulty. He now declares that he does not intend to leave Havana or transfer his power into the hands of General Merilo. The feeling of the people in Havana is quieter, and no disturbance is apprehended. The disposition to comply with the mandates of the home government, and the obligations of treaty with the United States without further discussion, is becoming general.

The General commanding at Santiago de Cuba, in the absence of General Burriel, acting without orders, placed ninety-two of the Virginius prisoners aboard the Spanish man-of-war Bazan and sent them to the Cienfuegos. The few remaining prisoners were either to ill to be removed, or being youths of tender age have been set at liberty. The prisoners while at Santiago, were well treated by the authorities, and in no way molested by the populace. When the Bazan reached Cienfuegos her commander announced by telegraph to Havana his arrival with the prisoners. The Captain General answered by ordering the immediate return of the Bazan and prisoners to Santiago, where they must have arrived by this time.

GENERAL FORREST VOLUNTEERS—HIS LETTER AND GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPLY.

MEMPHIS, December 8.—The *Appeal* will publish to-morrow the following correspondence:

MEMPHIS, TENN., November 20, 1873.

To General W. T. Sherman, Commander-in-Chief United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR GENERAL—By telegrams from Washington and other sources, it appears that we are likely to become involved in a war with Spain. If so, I presume the seat of war will be in Cuba. In case we should become involved and the Government should require assistance, I hereby tender to you my services as a volunteer. I think I could enlist from one to five thousand men who served in the Southern army during the late war, at short notice, and who could rendezvous at New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola and Key West either as cavalry or infantry. Yours, very respectfully,

"N. B. FORREST."

GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPLY.

"Headquarters Army of the United States, "Washington, D.C., November 28, 1873.

"*To N. B. Forrest, Memphis:*

"SIR—Yours of the 24th is received, and I have sent it to the War Department with this indorsement: 'Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War for file. Among the hundreds of offers that come to me, I deem this worthy a place among the archives, to wait coming events. I regard N. B. Forrest as one of the most extraordinary men developed by our civil war, and were it left to me, in the event of a war requiring cavalry, I would unhesitatingly accept his services and give him a prominent place. I believe now he would fight against our national enimies as vehemently as he did against us, and that is saying enough.

(Signed) "'W. T. SHERMAN, General.'

"I don't believe there will be war, for neither government wants war. Again, in the event of war with Spain, on account of Cuba, the bulk of the fighting would be afloat, for whoever commands the sea can have Cuba. We may not now have sufficient heavy iron-clad ships, but then some could be had, and we have an abundance of good naval officers and seamen, when the result would be certain, leaving for the land forces the small task of occupation. No part of this will likely be confided to me, and therefore I have sent your latter to the War Depertent, which can only act after Congress declares war and provides them meas for its proscution. W. T. SHERMAN."

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE,

Russia.

INCREASING THE ARMY.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 8.—A ukase has been issued requiring that six men out of every thousand inhabitants of Russia, including the Polish provinces, be drafted into the army.

Spain.

STRENGTH OF THE RESERVES.

MADRID, December 8.—The Minister of War reports that the reserve recently called out numbers 46,000 men.

Marine Items.

LIVERPOOL, December 8.—Steamships Celtic and Silesia, from New York, and Indiana, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

The steamships City of Brooklyn, from New York, and Scandinavian, from Portland, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, December 8.—Amount of bullion gone into bank on balance to-day £15,000. Consols for money 91¾a92; 5-20s of '65, 93⅜; do '67, 97⅜; 10-40s, 91⅜; new 5s, 91⅝; New York Central 77½; Erie 39; Erie preferred 59. Tallow 40s 3d.

PARIS, December 8.—Rentes 58 francs 95 centimes.

FRANKFORT, December 8.—5 20s '62, 97⅜.

LIVERPOOL, December 8.—Cotton quiet; middling upland at 8⅜a8½d; Orleans 8⅝a8⅞d; sales 12,000 bales; American 9,600 bales; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 36s 3d a 36s 6d. Pork 72s 6d. Petroleum—refined 12½d. Others unchanged.

ANTWERP, December 8.—Refined petroleum 32 francs.

CRIMES.

Burglars to be Pilloried, Whipped and Imprisoned.

NEW CASTLE DEL., December 8.—The bank burglars were to-day sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and the costs of prosecution and on Wednesday next to stand in the pillory one hour and receive forty lashes each and then to suffer imprisonment for ten years.

Trains Delayed on the Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Baltimore Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST ALEXANDER, PA., December 8, 1873.

A fall of earth in tunnel No. 4, on the Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Baltimore Railroad, to-day, detained all trains.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 8, 1873.

CUBAN MEETING.

A Cuban mass meeting in the cause of humanity, will be held here on Friday evening next.

FEAST OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

The Catholic churches are crowded this morning on the occasion of the celebration of the feast of the Immaculate Conception and Consecration of the entire Diocese, with all its churches, religious houses and educational institutions, collectively and singly, to the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus.

IRVING CONVICTED OF BURGLARY.

John T. Irving, of Nathan murder notoriety was convicted to-day on a charge of burglary and remanded for sentence.

HOWES AND MACY.

A petition has been filed praying that Howes and Macy may be placed in bankruptcy.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $360,-537,310.

The steamships Elyria and Virginia, from Glasgow, and Moselle, from Bremen, have arrived at New York.

A dispatch from Boston announces the death of Seth Adams and the serious illness of Professor Agassiz.

The Republic, from Liverpool, arrived at New York last night.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D.C., December 8, 1873.

SENATE.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Michigan, asking for the construction of the Niagara Ship Canal. Also, a joint resolution of that Legislature, asking for a survey for a canal across the State, which was laid on the table.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, in regard to the resumption of specie payments. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. STEVENSON introduced a bill providing that the "busts" of the late Chief Justices R. B. Taney and S. P. Chase be placed in the Supreme Court room. Referred to Library Committee.

Mr. WINDOM introduced a bill to incorporate the Southern Trans-Continental Railroad Company and to grant a right of way through public land to same. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to authorize the organization of National banks without circulation. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill amendatory of an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. WEST introduced a bill for the better protection of public works on the Mississippi river. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill to provide for cheap and permanent transportation for persons and freight between New York and Chicago. He said as there would probably be some question as to the power of Congress to enact this law, he would ask that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee. It was so ordered.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a fire-proof building at Keokuk. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

After the introduction of a large number of bills, James R. Young was elected Executive Clerk, and Rev. Byron Sunderland Chaplain of the Senate.

Mr. COOPER introduced a bill for the relief of the East Tennessee University. Referred.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, gave notice that at an early day he would introduce a bill restoring to newspapers the privileges abolished in the bill repealing franking privileges.

Mr. PRATT introduced a bill to establish a National University of Education and Labor.

Mr. CROZIER introduced a bill to erect a public building at Leavenworth, Kansas. Referred.

Mr. GORDON moved that the papers in the case of Francis W. Sykes, of Alabama, be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with power to send for persons and papers. It was so ordered. Mr. Sykes is contestant for the seat now occupied by Mr. Spencer.

Mr. WRIGHT called up the bill introduced by him on Monday last, to repeal the act of March 3, 1873, increasing certain salaries therein named, and addressed the Senate at length in favor thereof. He said that what the country wants is men who are not for sale, men who are sound from center to circumference, who have courage without whistling to bring it, who eat what they have earned, and wear what they have paid for; with such men, high or low salaries made little difference. He favored a liberal compensation, but thought that allowed before the increase was sufficient, and that it was best now to fix salaries as they were before. To retrace their steps at the earliest practicable moment was the easiest way to rectify an unpardonable blunder. He denounced the manner by which salaries were increased as most vicious and defenceless, tacked on to an appropriation bill, where the Executive could not veto it without stopping the wheels of government. He had no doubt that this was the cause of the recommendation of the President in his late message, that he be allowed at the close of a session to veto one portion of a bill without defeating the whole of it. In conclusion he called upon the great Republican party to retrace its steps on the salary bill and satisfy the people that the party was true to its promises. No party in so few years had made such a grand record, and it could well and consistently afford to retrace its steps. He desired that the avenues of trade be opened by giving cheaper transportation to the products of the great West and people should have an abundance of currency to meet the demands of business. He asked that the bill be referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment. It was so ordered. The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House proceeded to the first business in order on Mondays—call of States for bills for reference only. Under the call a large number of public and private bills were introduced and referred.

Mr. NEGLEY introduced and asked to be put on its passage, a bill modifying the steamboat passenger act, by allowing towboats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to carry 150 pounds of steam pressure in place of 110 pounds, or standard boilers of 42 inches diameter with plates one-quarter of an inch in thickness. He explained the bill and stated that it did not change the existing law, but only extended it, as the law would expire by limitation very soon. The bill was passed.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Committee on Rules, reported a bill removing all disabilities imposed and remaining on any person by the 3d section of the 14th article of amendment to the Constitution, and substituting for the iron-clad oath a modified oath now administered to persons from whom disabilities had been removed.

Mr. LAWRENCE asked whether, under that law, Jefferson Davis might not obtain a seat in either House.

Mr. G. L. HOAR inquired whether the Committee on Rules had a right to report such an act of general legislation.

The SPEAKER doubted very much whether that committee had a right to report it, except under a call.

Mr. G. F. HOAR said he would not insist on the point.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said he would.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to suspend the rules and receive and pass the bill. In reply to Mr. Lawrence's question, he said the late President of the Southern Confederacy might as well as the Vice President, have a seat in either house, provided the people should think proper to send him.

Mr. BUTLER said he would not object to the bill if it had been examined by, and was reported from a committee.

Mr. MAYNARD said it was the unanimous report of a committee.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 141 to 29.

After a great many propositions, a bill to repeal the salary law was made the special order for to-morrow, after the morning hour.

Bills were introduced by Mr. McKEE for the admission of Colorado as a State; by Mr. Monroe, to provide twenty-five millions additional bank note circulation for the States having less than their due proportion; by Mr. Bundy, for the payment of loss by the Morgan raid; by Mr. Arthur, to make Covington, Kentucky, a port of entry and delivery, also to repeal the bill to enforce civil rights; by Mr. Whithorne, to repeal all taxes on whisky and tobacco, and to provide for the deficiency in the revenue thereby occasioned; by Mr. Farwell, to provide for cheap transportation between Chicago and New York; by Mr. Knapp, for a public building at Quincy, Illinois; by Mr. Burchard, to divide Illinois into three judicial districts; by Mr. Comingo, for a public building at Kansas City; by Mr. Crittenden, for a public building at Jefferson City, Mo.; by Mr. Hubbell, for the Niagara Falls ship canal; by Mr. Field, for the issue of national currency and 3 65-100 government bonds, to be interchangeable; by Mr. Mitchell, for the improvement of the harbors of Milwaukee and Port Washington, Wisconsin; by Mr. Williams, for the improvement of the Kenosha and Racine harbors; by Mr. Hereford, for the improvement of the Great Kanawha river and for a public building at Charlestown, West Virginia.

Mr. COX asked permission to report a preamble and resolution recognizing Cuban belligerency.

Mr. HALE, of New York, Mr. Killinger and others objected.

Mr. COX withdrew the preamble and moved to suspend the rules and pass the resolution. The motion was rejected by a vote of 44 to 153, and the Speaker ruled that the resolution was not before the House.

Mr. COX asked leave to introduce the resolution for reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but objection was made by members.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, from the Select Committee on the salary question, reported a bill repealing so much of the salary bill as increases the compensation of the Vice President, Speaker, Senators, Representatives and Delegates to Congress. The second section revives and declares to be in force all acts relating to the pay and allowance of Senators and members that were repealed or suspended by the act of the 3d of March, 1873, provided that they shall receive no mileage for coming to and from the present session except actual individual traveling expenses by the most direct route of usual travel. The third section requires the Secretary of the Treasury to cover into the Treasury all sums that may remain undrawn or that have been received as increased compensation, which shall have or may come into his possession by the return thereof.

Mr. KASSON from the minority of the committee submitted a report of which was signed by himself and Mr. DeWitt. They declare themselves unsatisfied with the bill reported by the majority, and state their reasons therefore: First, That the emphatic and continued expression of the great majority of the American people, in all forms that should influence their judgment against the increase of salaries, should take the question of its repeal out of the field of debate; second, That the depressed financial condition of the country requires economy in disbursements, from the public treasury, and especially in respect to those of which members are themselves beneficiaries; no public act would go further than this to establish the confidence of the people in their representatives; third, that the popular dissatisfaction with the salary bill was chiefly directed toward the lawmakers who increased their own emoluments; the President, however, was part of the national legislative party, and to that officer had been assigned the much largest increase of salary; his salary could not lawfully be diminished during the present term, but it could be reduced from the close thereof. The minority, however, deem it necessary to reduce the incidental allowances of the presidential office so far as compatible with the care and safety of public property. They recommend that all compensations increased by the act of the 3d of March 1873, be re-established at their former rates, subject to the constitutional exception, excepting also the franking privilege. The bill accompanying the report makes provisions to carry out these views.

Mr. MAYNARD gave notice of an amendment to suspend the salary bill during the Forty-third Congress, instead of repealing it.

Mr. POLAND gave notice of a substitute which he thought would meet the popular demand. (Laughter.) The substitute was read. It repeals so much of the salary act as increased the pay of Senators and Representatives, and fixes it at what it was immediately prior to that act. It requires that all moneys paid to Senators and Representatives of the Forty-third Congress under the provisions of that act, whether for the Forty-second or Forty-third Congress, shall be charged and reckoned as part payment of their compensation as members of the Forty-third Congress. (Laughter.) It requires the Treasurer of the United States to mail to each member of the Forty-second Congress who is not a member of the Forty-third, and who received additional compensation, a notice informing him of the repeal of the law and requesting him to repay the difference received by him into the Treasury.

Mr. NIBLOOK said that as a member of the committee, he agreed to most of the propositions submitted by the minority, but dissented from some of them. In the course of a protracted discussion as to the disposition to be made of the bill, Mr. Garfield recommended Mr. Hale to move the previous question and pass the bill at once. He recalled the long discussion which took place years ago on a like subject to the exclusion of other public business and suggested that the House was prepared to vote at once on the simple repeal of the increase of salary law.

Mr. KELLEY asked Mr. Hale whether his bill took effect from the first day of the present Congress.

Mr. HALE replied that it did not.

Mr. KELLEY argued that it ought to, and that the passage of a bill which did not do so, would place the House in a worse position before the American people than any legislation which yet had been had.

Mr. WOODFORD moved the previous question in order to put the bill on its passage at once, but the House refused to second the demand, by 64 to 132, and finally it was arranged that the matter should come up to-morrow after the morning hour, to the exclusion of all other orders, speeches to be limited to twenty minutes, and a motion to recommit being all the while pending.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, asking for increased appropriations. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. SMITH, of New York, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, was entitled to a seat from the Ninth district. Without discussion or opposition, the resolution was adopted, and Mr. Shanks took the oath of office.

Mr. MOREY moved to suspend the rules and pass a supplementary civil rights bill. After an exhaustion of dilatory motions on the Democratic side to prevent action on the bill.

Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, appealed to Mr. Morey to let the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee. It was so referred, with leave to report at any time, and the House, at four o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. RANDALL, from the Committee on Rules, reported a rule to add to the Standing Committees of the House, a Committee of seven on Mississippi Levees.

Resolutions distributing the President's Message among the appropriate committees were presented and adopted.

Mr. MYERS, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution requiring information as to the effect of the abolition of the franking privilege. Adopted, and the House adjourned.

POLITICAL.

State.

The highest legal authority in the land, the editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, declares that the opinion of the Supreme Court in the matter of the Election Commissioners of the Constitutional Convention "is clearly and ably stated;" but in saying this, the editor does not wish to be "understood that it is either exhaustive or convincing; for to our judgment it is neither." The Supreme Court would save trouble by calling upon the *Ledger* man to write its opinions hereafter.

A dispatch from Doylestown says: The excitement on the subject of Constitutional change is growing, and it is all one-sided. Bucks county will give a large majority against it from present appearances. Several meetings have already been held, and the people are firm in their opposition. A meeting was held at Hulmeville last Friday afternoon and evening, and a discussion took place between Colonel Joseph McClure and Hon. J. R. Snowden in favor, and Hon. George Lear and Hon. Caleb N. Taylor against its adoption. The opponents of the new Constitution were largely in the majority. Meetings will be held to-morrow evening at Newtown, where Hon. George Lear and Hon. George Ross discuss the benefits of the increased taxation, and at Newport Hon. Caleb N. Taylor will speak against it as the advocate of farmers' rights. On Monday night a meeting will be held against it at Bristol. The depreciation of bank insurance and other securities has commenced, and will be greatly increased if there is any probability of the Constitution being adopted. The Hulmeville *Beacon*, the Bristol *Gazette*, and the Bristol *Observer* are actively opposing it, and will soon receive great accessions.

One by one the members of the bar in different parts of the State, who gave their support to the new Constitution without first giving it proper thought, are withdrawing their countenance from the nondescript work. S. G. Morrison, Esq., of Williamsport, who united with a number of other lawyers in recommending the people to vote for its adoption, now publishes a card, in which he points out a number of the glaring blunders of the instrument and advices his friends and neighbors to vote nay on the 16th inst.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Republican* says: The rooms of the Election Commissioners appointed by the Constitutional Convention yesterday, presented a rather gloomy appearance. The Commissioners had labored indefatigably, until Friday's decision by the Supreme Court, and had appointed all the judges and inspectors, to the number of eleven hundred. The inspectors had been authorized to make the registration of voters, and they had so far progressed with their duties that one hundred and seventy-six of them had completed the canvass and returned their books. The others had nearly completed their lists. The Commissioners has also caused all the polling places, three hundred and sixty-seven in number, to be visited, with a view of ascertaining whether any change would have to be made in the polling places, and whether they would be ready for holding the election. They had sent to Councils a list of the places where changes were necessary. They had also completed the entire distribution of the ballot-boxes, and were to have commenced yesterday morning the distribution of the tickets, marked "For the Constitution" and "Against the Constitution." Thus far the board have incurred expenses aggregating about $10,000. Yesterday the Commissioners held a meeting, the proceedings of which were private.

General.

Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania, who wanted the House to take its time about repealing the increase of salary law, twitted Mr. Cox, of New York, with having taken his time for consideration whether to return the back pay or not. The taunt came with bad grace from Mr. Negley. Mr. Cox voted against the bill every time and covered his back pay into the Treasury without delay. Mr. Negley voted for the bill every time and lost no time in drawing his back pay, which has never been refunded, so far as heard from. We are sorry to say that Mr. Negley is a Republican whilst Mr. Cox is a Democrat, but the majority of the Republicans in the present Congress have planted themselves squarely in opposition to the position of Mr. Negley, whilst the majority of the Democrats are squarely opposed to the stand of Mr. Cox.—[*Cleveland Herald.*

A circular has been issued, signed by D. Lawrence, of Howard county, and Wm. Webster, Dr. M. Merryman and Jervis Spencer, of Baltimore county, Md., "committee on organization," calling upon the friends of political reform throughout the State, of all parties, to meet together in Baltimore to consider the practicability of the representation of minorities as a step toward the proper administration of public affairs. The call includes all those who are "anxious to adopt measures by which the power of parties for evil may be reduced and the people at large exercise more power in those bodies, executive, legislative and judicial, which deliberate upon their interests and disburse the public funds, and desirous to co-operate with existing political organizations in their efforts to secure the public welfare."

On Wednesday last Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, asked unanimous consent to introduce and have printed a bill to repeal the increase of salary law of last session. Objection was made and it lies over. Now, let us see that the Democrats in Congress maintain a vigorous armed neutrality in this little affair. The Radicals compose about two-thirds of the whole number, and it is but fair that they should wear all the honors to be won or lost.—*Altoona Sun.*

"Vigorous, armed neutrality" is not the Democracy's favorite policy in this matter, by any means. They have already decided, by an almost unanimous vote, that the "honors" are not to be worn by them; "on the contrary, quite the reverse." They will stand up for salary and other grabs as long as there is a dollar within reach.

New Patent.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is said to be giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The General Amnesty Bill.

MAGNANIMITY OF THE HOUSE

IMMENSE NUMBER OF BILLS INTRODUCED.

THE BACK-PAY BUSINESS.

Secretary Robeson Asks for $5,000,000 for the Navy.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON'S MOVEMENTS.

JUDGE WILLIAMS STILL ATTORNEY GENERAL.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1873.

General Amnesty.

The passage of the general amnesty bill, which also repeals the test oath of 1862, indicates the magnanimity of the House. The test oath, however, has for some time been a dead letter, as, almost without exception, any one elected by the people has been sworn in.

Number of Bills Offered.

If the number of bills is to regulate the amount of business done during the present session, the country will be well supplied with legislation. To-day 262 bills and resolutions were introduced. This, added to the torrent poured into the House last Thursday, makes over six hundred on the calendar of the House alone. Many were partially considered last session. The bulk will never leave the committees.

The Salary Bill.

The introduction of Mr. Hale's bill, repealing the increased pay, was not greeted with enthusiasm. In the House, to-day, the bill was not agreed upon unanimously. An opportunity being presented to offer amendments, no less than sixteen were rushed in, in less than ten minutes. The House treats this matter very delicately, and will endeavor to dispose of it to-morrow. The Committee of Ways and Means will report favorably upon the bill which passed the Senate for the redemption of the loan of 1858.

Naval Appropriation.

The House Committee on Appropriations will to-morrow consider the letter of the Secretary of the Navy asking an appropriation of five millions for the fitting out of the navy. The Secretary to-day had a long conference on appropriations with the committee, in which he gave many particulars respecting the nature of the present warlike preparations. The amount thus far consumed has reached one half of the eighteen millions appropriated for the naval establishment for the present fiscal year. The committee will report the bill favorably, and there is no doubt that the House will pass it promptly.

Feeling on War Claims.

Since the war, a number of claims have been presented for loss of property sustained in consequence of the war. These come chiefly from the border States, and some have been favorably acted upon. The legality of their recognition is questioned by a considerable party in both houses, and were all to be included, the government would be compelled to pay about twenty millions. The House Judiciary Committee have a proposition before them ignoring this class of claims entirely.

Vice President Wilson

will leave here at the end of the week, for his home in Massachusetts, after which he will proceed to Florida for a sojourn of several weeks. His absence will necessitate the election of a President of the Senate *pro tem.*

Case of Judge Williams.

The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day considered the nomination of Attorney General Williams for Chief Justice. A degree of opposition was shown which indicates an unfavorable report. When made, it will be discussed again. It was supposed by some that the report would be made in Executive session to-day, but the question is by no means settled. Every day's delay is considered as lessening the chances of confirmation. Judge Williams was at the Supreme Court and capitol to-day.

Dissolution of the Syndicate.

It is understood that the Syndicate has been dissolved. The Rothschilds and Barings, bankers of London, declining to have business relations with Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1873.

MINISTER SICKLES' RESIGNATION.

There is a reluctance in official quarters to talk about the anticipated or actual resignation of Minister Sickles, pending the protocol. There is no doubt it was owing to the unsatisfactory conduct of Sickles that negotiations were consummated at Washington by Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo. General Sickles, being a retired officer with a salary of $5,625, was at liberty to go where he pleased; and in accepting the office of Minister to Spain, in May, 1869, he has drawn the actual salary of $12,000 for this service, but nothing on the army account, as the law prohibits the drawing of more than one salary. On this retirement as Minister, he will draw his army pay.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Postmasters—Nelson M. Page, Fort Dodge, Iowa; L. A. Hamlin, Owasco, N. Y.; M. L. Debotte, Lexington, Mo.; Wm. H. Mann, Gilman, Ill.; H. L. Boise, Sycamore, Ill.; Lucius Whitney, Morris, Ill.; C. Y. Long, Carthage, Ill.; R. P. McKnight, Virden, Ill.; Emory Gregg, Fairbury, Illinois; Cadet Taylor, Winona, Illinois; John R. Cameron, Ottawa, Illinois; Eliza J. Graves, Onaga, Illinois; Mr. R. Tritt, Farmer City, Illinois; Thomas Moore, Metropolis City, Illinois; Daniel C. Hilt, Urbana, Ohio; Mrs. Lavonia Adair, Portsmouth, Ohio; Jas. N. R. Johnston, Crete, Nebraska; A. B. Chamberlain, Ashland, Nebraska.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day sent the following letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, which has been referred to the Committee on Appropriations: "Under the circumstances of the present emergency, I am compelled to ask that a special appropriation be made to cover the expenses of putting the iron clad and cruise navy of the United States in condition for immediate and active service. I have taken measures to put every available iron and wooden ship of our navy in condition for immediate duty; I have ordered all ships of the various squadrons within reach, to rendezvous at Key West: I am enlisting men to supply and fill up the crews of all our vessels; I have accumulated materials, provisions and supplies for their maintenance and support, and ordnance, ammunition and all weapons of naval warfare for their use. The circumstances which have constrained the department to this unusual activity and consequent expenditure, are known to you and to the country. The fact that they occurred during the recess of Congress made it necessary that I should myself assume the responsibility of prompt action, relying upon the wisdom and justice of the people and their representatives for support. I have not as yet exceeded the appropriations for the current year, but these measures, with the cost of preparing, transporting and concentrating everything necessary to carry them out, have already almost exhausted the money of the working bureaus of the department, and this must be supplied at once, if work is to go on. The cost of putting our iron clads in service, a work already undertaken and in some instances far advanced, will also require a large appropriation. The amount required to reimburse the bureaus so as to carry them through this year, and also to put all of our available monitors in order, will not be less than $4,000,000. If our force is to be increased, or if the powerful double-turretted monitors Miantonomah, Monadnoc and Puritan are to be put in to condition for usefulness, at least $1,000,000 more will be required." The Secretary had a long conference with the Committee on Appropriations to-day, and will have another to-morrow.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Martin Welker, District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, *vice* Charles T. Sherman, resigned; W. S. Lurty, United States Attorney for the Western District of Virginia; Wm. W. Bellson, for the District of Minnesota; Robert N. McLaren, Marshal for the District of Minnesota; Geo. R. Maxwell, Marshal for the Territory of Utah; H. C. Hall, of Connecticut, Consul General at Havana; Emory P. Beauchamp, of Indiana, Consul at Aix-la-Chappelle; John L. Near, of Michigan, Consul at Windsor, Canada; Louis E. Cropsey, of Nebraska, Consul at Chemnitz; A. Bridgland, of Indiana, Consul at Havre; Samuel L. Glasgow, of Iowa, Consul at Glasgow; Isaac H. Moulton, Surveyor of Customs at LaCrosse, Wisconsin; Wm. W. Copeland, Surveyor of Customs for Omaha, Nebraska; H. F. Carter, Surveyor of Customs for St. Josephs, Missouri. Collectors of Internal Revenue, Wm. B. Elliott, 1st Pennsylvania; Edward H. Chase, 12th Pennsylvania; David F. Williams, 15th Pennsylvania; Jonathan Merriman, 8th Illinois; John Tillson, 4th Illinois; Adam Vose, 3d Illinois; A. R. Easton, of Maine, Pension Agent at St. Louis; Daniel A. Goodloe, Pension Agent at Covington, Kentucky; Alex. R. Shepard, Governor of the District of Columbia; Postmasters, John A. Myler, Allegheny, Pa.; Robert W. Cram, Petrolia, Pa.; J. E. West, St. Cloud, Minn.; Joseph Bobtelier, New Ulm, Minn.

SUDDEN DEATH OF JUDGE UNDERWOOD.

John C. Underwood, United States District Judge for the District of Virginia, died suddenly last night of apoplexy, at his residence in Washington. During yesterday he seemed in better health and spirits than usual.

SECRETARY BELKNAP

left Washington to-day for a brief visit to Kentucky.

PROSECUTIONS IN UTAH.

The Supreme Court to day decided that the Attorney General of Utah, and not the United States Attorney, is entitled to prosecute persons accused of offences against the laws of the Territory.

FORT WAYNE.

Death of a Prominent Citizen—Highwaymen Capturee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, December 8, 1873.

Chas. D. Bond, Esq., President of the Fort Wayne National bank, an old and highly esteemed citizen, died last evening of typhoid pneumonia. This is the greatest calamity ever fallen on this city by death, as Mr. Bond was one of the main financial props of Fort Wayne.

Two weeks ago a peddler was knocked down and robbed of everything he possessed, even his clothes having been taken off his back. The police have been on the track of the miscreants, and have at last succeeded in capturing one, and yesterday morning the passenger train on the Chicago railroad brought on the other, who was knocked off the track a few miles east of this city, by the train, and terribly bruised. He is in a critical condition.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA

Barn and Con'ents Burned—Young Man Injured by Oil Explosion—Death of an Old Citizen.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., December 8, 1873.

On Friday afternoon last, a barn with all its contents, the property of Wm. Day, of Derry township, Westmoreland county, was burned to the ground. The horses and cattle were saved. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. No insurance.

James Knee, son of the proprietor of the Myers House, attempting to kindle a fire in a stove, poured carbon oil on the coal, which ignited and communicated to the can, which exploded. The boy was badly burned in the face.

Robert Doty, Esq., an aged and respected citizen, died at his residence this morning.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Session of Common Pleas—The New Consitution.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., December 8, 1873.

The regular December term of the Court of Common Pleas of this county opened to-day, Judge Acheson on the bench.

A meeting favoring the adoption of the new State Constitution will be held in the Court House to-night.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINTON, D. C., Dec. 9th, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England, cloudy weather and rain in the southern portion, and snow in Maine, and thence westward to the St. Lawrence valley. For the Middle States, frost and brisk south-easterly to south-westerly winds, with cloudy weather and rain. For the Lake region, brisk and high variable winds and stormy weather. For the South Atlantic States, slightly rising temperature, with light rain on the coast, followed by less cloudiness on Tuesday afternoon. For the Gulf States, light easterly to southerly winds, with light rain, followed by clearing weather and lower temperature by Tuesday evening. For the Ohio valley and Tennessee, cloudy and threatening weather, with rain in the easterly portion of those districts, clearing weather with lower temperature in the central Mississippi valley. Colder and partly cloudy weather may be expected in the northwest. Reports have not been received from the upper lake region, the northwest and westward to the Pacific coast.

Midnight Bulletin.

DECEMBER 8, 1873—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Direct'	Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	59	S E	Light rain.
Cincinnati, O.	58	S	Light rain.
Davenport, Iowa	36	W	Clearing.
Leavenworth, Kan.	26	N	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	56	S E	Light rain.
Memphis, Tenn.	60	S E	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn.	58	Calm	Cloudy.
New Orleans, La.	65	S E	Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	58	S W	Light rain.
St. Louis, Mo.	50	Calm	Cloudy.
Shreveport	66	S	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	58	S	Light rain.
St. Paul	23	S W	Light snow.
LaCrosse	37	W	Cloudy.

CASUALTIES.

Another Boy Didn't Know it was Loaded.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VICKSBURG, MICH., December 8, 1873.

Three brothers, in the absence of their parents, were playing with a gun yesterday and had cracked two caps, when, attempting to crack a third, the gun was discharged, its contents entering the abdomen of the youngest boy, killing him instantly. The boys supposed the gun was not loaded.

Saw Mill Blown Up—Two Persons Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAMBRIDGE, O., December 8, 1873.

The boiler in a saw mill belonging to Alex. McNary, one mile east of here, exploded this afternoon, instantly killing the engineer, Joseph Crosser, and a boy named Burt, who was at the mill for lumber. Pieces of the boiler were thrown five hundred feet. The mill is a complete wreck.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

What a Farmer Thinks of it.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I observe a communication in the *Gazette* of December 1st., over the signature of a "Taxpayer," headed "The New Constitution," the writer of which is evidently very ignorant or wishes to mislead the public. He says: "It is well known that the Convention neither enacted nor repealed tax laws of any description whatever." Now, I suppose every one knows that the Convention was formed to make a Constitution, and not to make and repeal laws, it is the duty of the Legislature to make and repeal laws); and what is the use of his long tirade about repealing laws but to mislead the people? Let us just quote a part of the first section and the second section of Article Ninth: "But the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private, or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity." Second section: "*All laws exempting property from taxation other than the property above enumerated shall be void.*" Now, is there any one of common sense who knows the meaning of language but must believe that if the Legislature under this Constitution should pass a law exempting real estate from taxation, that the Supreme Court would decide it unconstitutional? I think nothing can be more plain. And now about the cost of the Legislature. He thinks because the Legislature meets only once in two years, that it must necessarily lesson the expense. Does he not know that the Legislature meeting only once in two years will be much longer in session? For certainly there must be the same amount of business to be done, whether they are yearly or bi-ennial sessions. There being an increase of members, it is reasonable to suppose that the expense will be greater than it is now. There will be a Lieutenant Governor to be paid. And does he suppose that he can make the people believe the judiciary expenses will not be increased, when we have an additional number of Judges to pay? If he will take the trouble to figure up the amount of the salaries, what they probably will be, of the two additional Supreme Judges, and the additional other Judges, and see how much he can save on the Associate Judges, and strike the balance, he will find that the cost will be largely increased.

I have never seen before, in a Pittsburgh paper, an article of the same length with so many misrepresentations and falsehoods as I have seen in "Taxpayer's" article.

There are some other things in the new Constitution which might be considered as weak and silly; such, for instance, as the endeavor to prevent railroads from giving free rides. I did not know before that railroads were so very anxious and willing to carry people on their roads without pay as to need a prohibition in the Constitution of the State. Section 8, Article 17, of the New Constitution says: "No railroad or railway or other transportation company shall grant free passes or passes at a discount to any person except officers or employees of the company." Was the Convention so wise as to think they could stop a railroad company giving free rides by putting in such a clause? A railroad superintendent in the room of passes could give an order on a ticket agent to let the bearer have a ticket and charge it to him on a very long credit without interest; or he could keep tickets himself, and sell them to any he wishes to give a free ride to, on a credit of nine hundred and ninety-nine years; that is, if he chooses to; and there are various ways of avoiding that nice little clause. I judge from reading the new Constitution that the framers of it believed that the people had become so corrupt that it would not do to trust them with but very little power. Therefore they have tried to put as many fetters and chains upon them, and restrict the liberties of the people as much as possible, for fear the unprincipled rogues sent by the people to the Legislature will make laws to the great injury of the people.

I hope the people are not such fools yet as not to be trusted.

A FARMER.

Rising Sun Flour,
Bags and barrels, to-day.

RISING SUN FLOUR!
BAGS AND BARRELS,
TO-DAY!
No Advance in Price!
F. W. JENKINS & BRO.

THE MAYOR AND THE CONTROLLER.

Report of the Auditing Committee

ABUSES POINTED OUT AND REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

The Committee Recommend Monthly Payments of Fines by the Mayor; the Appointment of a City Property Clerk; the Increase of the Sureties of the Major and the Controller, and the Abolishment of all Fees and Perquisites of the Mayor.

The committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Mayor, of which Mr. J. W. Riddell was chairman, yesterday submitted their report to Councils, which was held over for future action, owing to the press of other business. Following is the report:

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

To the Honorable, the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

The committee appointed by your honorable bodies to audit the accounts of the Hon. James Blackmore, Mayor of the city, for the fiscal year ending February 1, 1873, and to investigate other matters pertaining to the administration of said office, now respectfully report that they have made a certain examination of the various books, dockets and accounts of said office, as kept by the late clerk, James S. Patterson. Your committee have also had before them a large number of witnesses whose testimony has already been made public through the press.

Your Committee are under the necessity of stating that they have been unable to attain from any sources, official or otherwise, such specific and satisfactory evidence as would enable them to submit to Councils an intelligent summary of the fiscal affairs of the Mayor's office, exhibiting the true state of accounts between the Mayor and city during the period embraced in this inquiry. The confusion, negligence and laxity pervading every department of the office, as clearly established by an inspection of the records, and the concurrent testimony of witnesses render such a result impossible. We content ourselves, therefore, with pointing out to Councils the abuses brought to light by your committee, and suggesting such legislation as will, it is hoped, prevent their recurrence in the future. It has been shown, and is conceded, that the laws requiring monthly returns of the receipts of the office to be made by the Mayor to the Controller under oath, have been a dead letter during the entire term, the Mayor making no oath whatever thereto, until after the meeting of your committee, and the Controller requiring none to be made. The acts of Assembly (City Digest, page 112) and the opinion of City Attorney Bigelow is conclusive as to the official duty of the Mayor and Controller in the premises. It further appears that fines and forfeitures were in numerous instances, not passed to the credit of the city for months after they were imposed, and that considerable sums of money were lost to the city by fines of convicts committed to the jail or workhouse, being paid to obtain their release from custody while on the way to prison. The money failing to reach the public Treasury, and the prisoners being turned loose upon the streets without authority of the law. Upwards of one hundred and fifty of this class of cases are positively authenticated as having occurred in one year. In several cases fines and costs were marked upon the dockets of the office as "paid by watch," gold or silver, as the case might be. A large number of witnesses were examined in regard to the disposition of money and valuables taken from prisoners and brought to the Station house. Your committee regrets to state that serious abuses were disclosed in the department on the part of certain subordinates of the office, sufficient to excite grave suspicions of fraud and peculation. It was also shown that the police have been constantly receiving full pay on warrants drawn by the Mayor, and countersigned by the Controller, without the slightest reference to the service rendered by them, being a flagrant disregard of the city ordinance (City Digest, page 273, section 6), which expressly provides that "none of said officers shall be entitled to pay for any time they may be absent from duty, unless such absence be occasioned by disability arising from injuries received in the service."

The fees and perquisites of the Mayor's office were chiefly extorted, as shown by the statement of the Secretary of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, from the poor and unfortunate, and entailing upon them a vast amount of suffering and want, approximate the enormous aggregate of $20,000 per annum, exceeding the combined salaries of the three Judges of our Criminal Courts and nearly equaling the amount received by the Governor of the Commonwealth and the Chief Justice of the United States. These emoluments do not include those of the army of police, engaged day and night in hunting down these unhappy victims of drunkennees, destitution and crime. The present official sureties of the Mayor are Thomas J. Blackmore, C. L. Graff, and Jared M. Brush. The sureties of the Controller are Robert Dickson and William Smith, in the sum of $10,000. Your Committee are of the opinion, in view of the vast interests intrusted to them, that the surety of these officials is insufficient in amount, and wholly inadequate to protect the public from loss.

By section 6 (City Ordinance Digest, page 239, entitled "Controller,") it is enacted "that the Controller shall have the supervision and control of the fiscal concerns of all officers of the city, who shall collect, receive and disburse the public moneys, and may at any time require from any or all of them an account in writing of any or all moneys belonging to the city in their hands or under their control, and he shall, immediately on the discovery of any default or delinquency, report the same to Councils." It will thus be seen that had the Controller complied with the express mandate of the law and made a report to Councils of the default of the Mayor in keeping and rendering his accounts, the duties of your committee would have been greatly simplified and abridged. The excuse of "want of time" or "ignorance of the law," set up by the Controller by way of apology in his examination before us, cannot avail a high official charged the supervision of the fiscal affairs of the offices of this great city. It may be that such gross official delinquencies as we have exhibited to public view, cannot be prevented by mere legislation. If existing laws and ordinances are wholly disregarded and ignored in the highest departments of the city government, what hindering force can future laws possess? In the confident belief and hope, however, that aroused public sentiment will hereafter demand of all our public officers, a more faithful, prompt and fearless discharge of every official duty, we submit the following for the consideration of Councils:

Resolved, That the City Solicitor be and is hereby instructed to forthwith prepare and submit an ordinance providing for monthly reports and monthly payments by the Mayor, of all public moneys, under penalty of removal for default; also, for the election of an assistant Mayor's clerk, to be known as the Property and Account Clerk, and defining his duties, salary and bail; authorizing Councils to additional security from the Mayor and Controller, and the substitution of other sureties as bail from any city officer, agent or city depository, whose sureties, or any of them, are now or may at any time hereafter become insolvent. And that he be further instructed to prepare and present for the approval of Councils, the draft of an act of Assembly abolishing all fees, and perquisites of the Mayor, and empowering Councils to fix in lieu thereof an annual salary to be paid quarterly, under act not to take effect until the expiration of the term of the present incumbent.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. RIDDELL,
S. P. FULTON,
GEO. FINLEY,
Committee.

PITTSBURGH, December 8, 1873.

Library Course.

This evening the Hon. W. S. Andrews, of New York, will lecture in Library Hall, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, on "Dialect Humor." This lecture has elicited the highest praise from the press wherever it has been delivered, and those who have a taste (and who is it that has not?) for wit, pathos and humor, if they will go to Library Hall this evening will be delighted as well as edified. Owing to the great demand for seats and in order to prevent crowding at the office, tickets will be on sale at the Library and Hubley's from eight o'clock A. M. to six P. M. A grand concert, as usual, by the Great Western Orchestra from seven to eight o'clock.

Great Inducements for Cash

For flour and all kinds of groceries at the Checkered Front.

OHIO NEWS.

Mr. Ellsler's new Opera House in Cleveland, will be completed by the 1st of September, 1874.

The Ohio State Horticultural Society will hold its annual meeting on the 10th, 11th and 12th of the present month at Mansfield.

The Columbus *Dispatch* says there were four hundred and fifty-six buildings put up in Columbus since April 1st; one hundred more than the largest number ever erected in one year.

In Morgan, Ashtabula county, cows only range in price from $10 to $25. Twelve dollars is the highest price for hay.

A lizard six inches long was, on Wednesday taken from a water pipe in the second story of a store on the corner of Long and Third streets, Columbus.

Andrew Marshall built the first jail in Guernsey county, A. D. 1810, for $590. In the same year the commissioners allowed $2 50 for each wolf scalp over six months old, and $1 each for scalps under six months old.

Fisher, the young man who lately shot Shick, has been arrested on a new charge of murder in the second degree and held to bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance at the next spring term of the Court of Common Pleas at Norwalk. Bail was immediately offered and adopted as sufficient.

Mr. J. Myers, of Springfield township, Summit county, shot and killed an eagle on Wednesday morning, a short distance south of Springfield lake, which measured from tip to tip of wing seven feet five inches. Dr. F. W. Inman, of Akron, purchased the bird and will have it mounted, and placed in one of the show windows of his new store.

James F. Hudson has sold the Youngstown *Weekly Register* to Vaughn & Spencer; consideration $13,000. They propose to enlarge the paper and add new material to the office. Both are experienced journalists, having formerly published the Geneva *Times*. Mr. Vaughn has been of late on the editorial staff of the Cleveland *Herald*.

James Moore, a respected citizen of Erie county, and for many years identified with the flouring mills of that section, while at work in his mill near Fremont, on Wednesday, was caught by the machinery, and seriously injured. One leg was smashed almost to a jelly, one arm broken, and he was injured internally. His recovery is doubtful. Mr. Moore is one of the wealthiest citizens in Erie county.

Mr. D. T. Casement, of Painesville, has obtained a supply of gas at a depth of only three hundred feet. This makes four gas wells in operation in Painesville. The well sunk by J. S. Casement two or three years since continues to furnish an ample supply of gas.

A New Portage communication of the 4th, to the Akron *Beacon*, says: "While Mr. Godfrey Stickner, from Summit Hill, near Akron, and his wife, with double team, were crossing the river bridge at this place to-day, the bridge broke down, letting Mr. S., wife and team into the river, a fall of about twelve or fourteen feet. The water being about eight or ten feet deep, there was danger of their being drowned, and had not the neighbors fortunately come to their rescue, Mrs. S. would probably have perished. Both man and wife, as well as the horses, were severely bruised."

Leaving Crawford county, which has not yet reported, the figures for the entire public indebtedness in Ohio foots up as follows:

County debts	$ 3,125,532
Township debts	401,510
City and village debts	15,257,691
School district debts	1,248,390
Total debts	$20,033,123

Adding to the above $8,176,062, which is to-day the amount of State debt, and we have for the grand total of all public indebtedness in Ohio, State and local, $28,209,185. The following are comparisons with last year: Total indebtedness in Butler county, in 1872, $170,793; increase, $40,213. Total debt, Miami county, in 1872, $373,029; decrease, $91,659. Total local debts in 1872, $17,590,548. Estimating the debt of Crawford at what it was last year, $109,-662, the total local indebtedness for 1873 is $20,142,785; increase, $2,552,237. State debt in 1872 was $8,583,540; decrease, $407,544.

Zanesville Court House—A Question of Damages.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., December 8, 1873.

The County Commissioners, preparatory to taking down the old court house have to purchase the Zanesville Atheneum and Reading Room, owning and occupying the east wing of the court house. The judge appointed a jury to assess the damages, and they gave the Atheneum $5,200. The directors of the Atheneum do not accept, and have filed a petition for a new jury.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively, Health Physician of Pittsburgh, reports a total of 55 deaths in the city during the week ending December 6th. The causes of death were as follows: Accident—railroad, 1; atelectasis, 1; Bright's disease—chronic, 1; cancer of stomach, 2; cirrhosis of liver, 1; consumption, 5; cellulitis, 1; diphtheritis, 3; debility, 2; dysentery—chronic, 1; erysipelas, 1; embolismus, 1; fever—typhoid, 3; scarlet, 4; puerperal, 2, heart—disease not specified, 1; inanition, 3; congestion of liver, 1; Marasmus, 1; meningitis, 1; meningitis, sub-acute, 3; measles, 2; metro-peritonitis, 1; ovarian tumor, 1; premature birth, 3; pneumonitis, 5; spinal disease, 1; unknown, 3.

THE MECHANICS' BANK.

The Officers Charged with Conspiracy Waive a Hearing.

Yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, a large number of persons assembled in the office of Alderman Strain to witnss the hearng in the case of Mayor Blackmore, Alex. Tindle and Geo. D. Tindle, President, Vice President and Cashier of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, charged with conspiracy. At the time appointed, the defendants appeared and all waived a hearing, and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 each, for their appearance at the March term of the court.

Discount for Cash.

R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street, will give a liberal discount on all cash sales of China and Queensware, until December 15th.

THE GREAT
White River Flour
MANUFACTURED UNDER
MY NEW PATENT.
I will Guarantee this Flour
To make More and Better Bread than can be made from any other Flour in the country for the money Money Refunded if Flour is not as represented.
25 Cents per Barrel on Flour
FOR PROMPT CASH.
Remit by Exchange on Pittsburgh or by Express. All Groceries Low.
No Charge for Drayage.

FRESH ARRIVAL!
NEW CROP NEW ORLEANS
MOLASSES
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.

WHOLESALE HOUSE.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
Full and Complete Lines always on hand in
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES
And STAPLE NOTIONS of all kinds.
MILLINERY and SILK GOODS.
Wholesale Agents for Fullerton Yarns and Harmony Flannels.
77 and 79 MARKET ST.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.
New, Fresh Stock.
NEW PRINTS, NEW GINGHAMS, NEW JEANS, NEW DOESKINS, NEW WATERPROOFS, NEW CANTONS, NEW FLANNELS, NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW CASSIMERES, NEW BLANKETS NEW SHAWLS, NEW SKIRTS, NEW HOSIERY, NEW GLOVES, NEW WOOLENS, NEW NOTIONS.
PRICES AS LOW AS EASTERN CLOSING SALES.
BUYERS SHOULD CALL AT
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.'s,
239 and 241 LIBERTY STREET.
Wholesale Exclusively.
Sole Agents for Fullerton's and Greenville Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns.

STATE NEWS.

Miss Flora Searles plunged into the river at Lewisburg, the other day, and rescued a boy, William Gressinger, from drowning. All honor to Miss Flora.

Joseph Miller died at Laurelton on the 1st inst., aged ninety-three years.

The colored men of Lewisburg have established a reading-room. Commendable.

Catawissa, in her lumber shipments, shows a gain of 33,919,578 feet over 1872.

The sheriffs of three counties are advertising the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad for sale.

"Old Phin" Seeple, of Wayne county, shot his first deer when eleven years old. Since then he has killed nearly 3,000. He is sixty-five years old and still on the trail of the game.

Daniel Ammerman, of Center county, aged seventy-seven years, hanged himself in his stable last week.

The office of the *Advocate and Press*, the Republican organ in Perry county, at New Bloomfield, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 5th inst.

An elderly man named John Kerlin, of Patterson, Juniata county, while carrying a heavy load of trestles, on Thursday last, ruptured a blood-vessel and died a few minutes thereafter.

The granges of Lycoming and adjoining counties will hold a union Christmas festival on the 25th inst.

The Venango *Spectator* of last week says: R. W. Moore, cashier of the banking house of S. D. Karns, at Modoc, announces the discontinuance of the bank. He says, "until times becomes better there is no occasion for the bank," and invites depositors to call and get their money.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—CONTRACTORS CAN BE supplied with men of all descriptions free of charge, at low wages. Coal merchants supplied with miners. A number of girls want work of all kinds, at Employment office, No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, first door from Suspension Bridge.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPERS, who have been engaged in one the largest manufacturing establishments in the city for a number of years, and who have had experience in the examination of disordered accounts, would devote a portion of their time to the examination and adjustment of account books. Address Glass Box 842, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—ROLLERS AND HEATERS—Plate and Sheet Rollers; also Guids and Bar Mill Rollers and Heaters, at Pittsburgh prices. Pay roll semi-monthly, cash. Thorough workmen only need apply. On Plate Mill two furnaces are worked the year round. Also, full work on the other Mills. Early application will secure the most desirable jobs in the West, none of our Mills having been idle a week in the last three years. SWIFT'S IRON AND STEEL WORKS, Cincinnati, O. TThs

WANTED — PURCHASERS — FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands, in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, North Carolina, East and West Virginia, Kentucky and Michigan. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to E. C. KEYS, 66 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a supply of large and heavy Lace Leather of Page's Patent, the best in the city. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. T

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—FURNISHED OR Unfurnished, on Penn street. A lady living at her own home, in an accessible and pleasant location, has comfortable Rooms to let to gentlemen, if it be found mutually satisfactory. Address Mrs. A. E. F., Postoffice, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—One 24 inch Rogers Surfacer; 1 No. 1 Ball Moulder, 3 sides; three 8x16, one 7x14 and one 8x20 inch Engines, all in good order. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TThs

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY—An election for fifteen Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 15th inst., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. JOHN REA, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, December 1, 1873.

☞ PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK OF ALLEGHENY, PA.—ELECTION—The regular annual election of Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, December 16, 1873, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. E. P. YOUNG, Cashier.
Allegheny, December 2, 1873.

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE—
An application will be made to His Excellency, John F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania, for the pardon of JOSEPH KEENER, convicted at Nos. 282, 306, 309 and 310, March Sessions, 1866.

☞ OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention. R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

OFFICE UNION BRIDGE CO.,
Pittsburgh, September 12, 1873.

☞ NOTICE TO RIVER MEN—
Notice is hereby given to those interested in the Navigation of the Allegheny River, that the Contractor for the Stonework of Union Bridge, across the Allegheny river at the Point, Pittsburgh, has commenced work. Pier No. 4 is located on north side of channel, distant 212 feet from shore. The other Piers will be located each 212 feet apart across the river to Smoky Island. The Contractor will keep a RED LIGHT by night on Channel Pier as a signal of danger.
By order of the Board of Directors.
F. W. SMITH, Chief Engineer.

☞ OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable in cash on and after December 1.
JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, November 24, 1873.

Geo. I. Whitney,
Broker and Notary Public.
Notes, Stocks and Bonds.
ALSO,
GOLD.
Represented Daily on the New York Stock Exchange.
Collections Made and Promptly Remitted for a Lowest Rates.
Notarial Business Transacted. Correspondence Solicited.
FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY
WATCHES,
Diamonds, Jewelry,
Clocks, Silverware,
Watch and Clock Materials, &c.
NO OLD STOCK. Every Article Fresh and Stylish.
Inducements offered to CASH and PROMPT PAYING CUSTOMERS.
G. B. BARRETT & CO.,
(OPPOSITE MUSEUM),
Pittsburgh, Penna.

PANIC PRICES.
Comforts, Blankets, Lace Curtains, Upholstery Goods
GREATLY REDUCED FOR 30 DAYS.
CALL AND SEE PRICES.
H. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.

STENCILS
STEEL STAMPS,
BURNING BRANDS,
SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING and
RIBBON STAMPS,
STENCIL COLORS.
Brushes and all Stencil Materials Wholesale.
W. A. BUNTING'S
STENCIL ROOMS.
184 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
Attorney at Law,
PITTSBURGH,
OFFICES DIAMOND ST., COR. CHERRY ALLEY.
Practices in all the Federal, Supreme and County Courts. Collection made and legal business transacted through reliable correspondents in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.

PRODUCE.
IN STORE:
1 Car Wheat;
1 Car White Oats;
1 Car Shell Corn;
2 Cars Prime Hay;
1 Car Peachblows,
100 Bbls Sweet Cider;
150 Bbls Maximo Family Flour;
100 Bbls choice Apples.
Butter, Eggs and Produce generally arriving daily.
D. McMillan & Co.,
359 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, Pa.
Consignments solicited.

Wm. B. Hays & Son,
PORK PACKERS,
Bacon, Mess Pork, Dried Beef,
Lard, Lard Oil, Carbon Oils.
Curers of the Celebrated
Star-Anchor Brand Extra Sugar-Cured Ham

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

Real Estate Mortgage Bonds
PAYING 12 PER CT., IN N. Y.
Prove the best; semi-annual coupons; abundant security; interest prompt, unaffected by panics. Send for circular to Kansas Loan and Trust Co., Topeka, Kan. T. B. Sweet, Pres. A. C. Burnham, V. Pt. G. M. Noble, Sec.

TAGS MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS will best insure their shipments to their destination by using DENNISON'S PATENT SHIPPING TAGS! Over Two Hundred Millions have been used within the past ten years, without complaint of loss by Tag becoming detached. All Express Co.'s use them. Sold by Printers and Stationers everywhere.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PA.,
REOPENS JANUARY 8TH. Departments in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics and English thoroughly organized. Apply to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1873.

And now a scientific authority states that carbolic acid is not a disinfectant. That's bad for the back-paysters.

Our morning contemporaries are still pumping thunder on the Constitutional question, but they seem to find it mighty hard work.

A Bourbon sheet praises the "brilliancy" of the New York *World's* malignant assaults on the administration—not remembering that the more phosphorescent the fish, the rottener also.

Here and there may be found a Democratic paper laboriously deprecating the course of the recent caucus action of the Democratic salary-grabbers. But what was Dundreary's conundrum about a canine and a caudal appendage?

Not least among the multitudinous industries of the United States is the wool interest. The market shows increasingly encouraging signs of healthy activity. Over three million pounds of wool were sold at Boston last week, the largest week's sale of the season without exception, and the price has advanced two cents per pound.

The Forty-third Congress is remarkable for three peculiarities: It is the largest legislative body that ever asssembled in the capitol; it contains the greatest number of new members, and it has the strongest representation of ex-Confederates. Let us hope it may also develop the equally important peculiarities of inflexible honesty, and strict attention to the people's business.

According to the New York papers, the total receipts of foreign dry goods at that port for the eleven months of the present year, fall twenty millions below the corresponding returns for last year. The goods included in this class arriving at New York are now less than one-third of the total imports at that port, and this decrease in one branch of our foreign trade alone is very suggestive. More encouraging still, it holds true in nearly the same proportion of the imports of general merchandise.

Time, at length, sets all things even. Alexander H. Stephens, ex-Vice President of that Confederacy whose very corner stone, he boasted, was human slavery, instead of human liberty—the colleague of Toombs, and Yancy, and the Rhetts, now occupies a seat in Congress on a common level with a half dozen dark-skinned members of the very race on whose unrequited toil and suffering the detestable structure of which he was a chief officer was, avowedly, to be reared. The fact is wonderfully suggestive.

We judge, from the tenor of the reports which come from Washington concerning the financial question, that the clearness with which the President, in his Message, stated his own views, will do much toward bringing about harmony among all who are united in desiring the same end. Both Senators and members express considerable respect for the boldness and good sense with which the President has handled a subject as to which scarcely any two trained financiers can agree on the details. It is anticipated that the main features of his plans will secure a working majority in both Houses.

It is reported from Washington that a bill will be introduced in the House some time after Christmas, looking to the extension of certain patents for sewing machine companies. It will be remembered that an effort was made to obtain such an extension during the last season. The press of the country, however, by its vigilance and the weighty influence which it brought to bear on Congress, caused the withdrawal of the rapacious scheme before being put to a vote. Once more we call upon the journals of the country to checkmate the avaricious designs of the conscienceless leeches whose fatness has been sucked from the poverty of the hardworking mothers and daughters of the land.

The Allentown *Chronicle* rejoices that the people have so short a time in which to consider the merits and demerits of that remarkable instrument, the proposed new Constitution, as there is already "a strong opposition manifesting itself among the people, and growing in strength." "It is a good thing," the *Chronicle* continues, "that the election is to be held at so early a day as next Tuesday week, or, we fear, it would be in danger of defeat." Buckalew and his Democratic colleagues, who so deftly manipulated the Republican majority in the Convention, had a thorough appreciation of this fact; hence the indecently limited time allowed for the study of the iniquity by the people who are to be governed under its provisions.

The Democratic papers are jubilating over the election of the Democratic State ticket in Texas. They are welcome to all the satisfaction they derive from the result. Throughout the entire canvass the Democratic press occupied itself in recalling the evil memories of the war, in denouncing "scallywags" and "carpet-baggers," and in demanding a "white man's government." The reactionary Bourbons have elected their ticket, it is true; but their success endangers the whole future of the State, in the destruction of the public schools, the blight of its credit by repudiation, the revision of the Constitution in a manner hostile to the interests of the freedmen and repugnant to the principles of northern and foreign immigrants, and a consequent division of the commonwealth. There are some triumphs which are worse to the victors than defeats; and this, in the end, will be found one of them.

We gave, the other day, some statistics concerning the increased movement of flour and grain at the port of Buffalo during the season just closed. From figures which have just come to hand we observe a similar increase at other lake ports. The aggregate receipts at the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland and Duluth, from January 1 to November 29, inclusive, this year, were 4,458,461 barrels of flour and 138,530,299 bushels of grain, and during the same time last year the receipts of flour were 3,311,647 barrels and of grain 119,880,096 bushels. The aggregate shipments during the same time were 5,075,173 barrels of flour and 128,728,184 bushels of grain this year, against 3,396,183 barrels of flour and 116,187,877 bushels of grain last year—showing a percentage of increase amounting to nearly eleven per cent. over the former period. With the steady enlargement of our Western cereal crop territory this extension will also doubtless continue from year to year.

The greater the moral triumph of a man or a nation, the greater the corresponding moral obligation. We have Geneva behind us. Some of the rowdy papers are again clamoring for instant war against Spain, without any reference to the prospects of a pacific solution of the points of issue between the two countries. This spirit is simply damnable; and it is sincerely to be hoped that, whatever may be the final outcome of the matter, it may at least result in putting an end to all disgraceful fillibustering expeditions from the United States. So long as they are tolerated, we are subject to the reproach either of being so weak as to be unable to enforce our own laws, or want of faith to friendly governments. It has given us a bad name among the nations, and it is high time to teach the uneasy adventurers who think to elude punishment by embroiling us in unnecessary war, that their violations of our own laws will not be tolerated, and that they will not be protected when they break the laws of other countries.

A "National Equal Rights" Convention of our colored fellow-citizens, will assemble in Washington to-day. It is understood that this body will be composed of those who claim the freest and fullest equality in all things, without regard to race, color or anything else, and that the design is to present a memorial to Congress demanding still further legislation in this direction, under the powers alleged to have been conferred upon Congress by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. We have but little sympathy with race conventions. Colored Republicans should be recognized, as white Republicans should, for their personal worth and fidelity to the party. They should be recompensed according to their services, not according to the hue of their cuticle. There is no reason why a white man should be elevated above a colored man, if he is inferior in integrity or ability, as there is no reason why an inferior colored man should be preferred to a superior white man. The sooner both races at the South learn the truth that merit alone should prevail, the better it will be. With regard to this particular convention, we consider it unwise and impolitic. The Republican Administration, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, in National Convention, in Philadelphia, pledged itself to pass a strong civil rights bill covering all the rights of the colored race. Moreover, the present Congress is pledged, and was elected upon the pledge and platform made at Philadelphia; while President Grant, in his inaugural, and still more recently in his Message, recommended its passage in strong and unmistakable language. Should Congress refuse to pass a civil rights bill, then such a convention might perhaps become advisable. It seems quite supererogatory however, to call such a meeting for the mere purpose of urging Congress to do what it is already pledged to perform.

DARK AND BLOODY GROUND.

Fifteen years ago the State of Kentucky was perhaps the one Southern State in which intelligent northern men would have declared impossible such outrages against humanity and decency as have been ordinary occurrences there for several years. Kentuckians were admitted to have serious faults of character, but even their faults were believed to lean so far to the side of virtue as to be inconsistent with the acts of baseness to which we allude. Passionate and capable of the bitterest resentments, they were yet supposed to be honorable and high-minded, and therefore fully imbued with the sentiments to which weakness and helplessness seldom appeal in vain. And these chivalrous sentiments were supposed to be so generally prevalent that even the most ignoble ruffians and cowardly miscreants would be at least for the most part, compelled to respect them in act, if not in thought. These agreeable prepossessions, we need hardly say, were long ago proved to be mere illusions, prejudices utterly void of foundation in fact. Of course, there are many honorable men in Kentucky, but in proportion to the entire population they are so few and so unevenly distributed as to exert no controlling influence upon public sentiment, at least in some sections of the State.

Volumes might be filled with familiar illustrations of this statement, furnished by Kentucky chronicles of the last dozen years. The latest illustration seems worthy of particular mention. In the night of the 26th of July, a colored man named Lewis Wilson, living near Lockport, was murdered and his house burnt by a band of Ku-Klux. A neighbor of Wilson, Mr. Russell, whose own life had been often threatened in consequence of his interence with the Ku-Klux, succeeded, with the aid of two friends, in arresting one John O'Nan, a ringleader in the outrage, and in conveying him to Louisville, whence he was sent to the county seat of Owens county for trial by the Circuit Court. A few days ago the trial took place, and O'Nan was acquitted. Throughout the trial the Judge, P. A. Major, displayed the greatest sympathy for the Ku-Klux and rejected the testimony of the only witnesses who were present at the outrage, while many Ku-Klux whose testimony was admitted without hesitation, swore that the witnesses were unworthy of belief. The Judge besides gave the jury such instructions as forced them to acquit the accused. About a hundred Ku-Klux, present in Court, and armed with pistols, openly declared that O'Nan must not be found guilty, and that if any jury they would not allow his punishment. When the verdict of acquittal had been rendered, they made loud demonstrations of their approval, and presently disappeared with their comrade.

Before his trial at which O'Nan had made a full confession of his guilt in the presence of a number of persons assembled in the jail at Owentown, one of these persons being the prosecuting attorney of the county and another a Judge. The reason for the confession given by O'Nan was that his guilt could be easily proven, and that by pleading guilty he hoped to mitigate his sentence. In this view his friends seem at first to have concurred, but they afterwards changed their minds, and advised him to deny everything, as they were prepared to keep him from harm.

The effect of the trial has been to show that the Ku-Klux have no reason to fear punishment either in Owen county or in the county of Henry. In virtue of the mere vote they are able to cast they are able to overawe or at any rate to control the courts, and votes are not the only instruments of persuasion they have at command. In presence of this state of affairs the Governor of the great State of Kentucky professes himself destitute of either right or power to interfere; a fact which seems completely to justify the remarks made above touching Kentucky and its people. Concerning the substantial accuracy of the foregoing statement of O'Nan's trial, there is unhappily no room for doubt.

Checks Upon City Officers.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The great defalcation in city bonds has put the people to inquire how it could happen and who is to blame. Touched with the same curiosity, I have been led to look into the City Code, to see what checks upon officers of the city are provided by law, and to ascertain whether the fault is in the laws or the officers. I have thought that the result of my investigations might be interesting, and enable each one to determine for himself who is to blame.

The principal sources of revenue to the city are taxes, water rents, wharves, markets, Mayor's office, weigh-scales, gauging, bonds, &c.

It is the duty of the City Treasurer to receive, safely keep and pay out all money's accruing to the city. (City Code, p. 39, sec. 32.) I propose to follow the money into the City Treasury and out again, as it is provided by law.

It is the duty of the City Assessor to make an assessment of all taxes, general and special, and before the 1st of June in each year, return to the City Treasurer a perfect list for each ward, in alphabetical order, and at the same time to report to the Controller the aggregate amount of all such taxes. (City Code, p. 297, sec. 1 and 2.)

The same duty as to water rents is imposed upon the Assessor of Water Rents. (Code, p. 311, sec. 1.)

The following officers make monthly reports to the Controller: Mayor (code, p. 112, sec. 1); Gauger (code, p. 115, sec. 7); Weighmasters (code, p. 317, sec. 4; 319, sec. 13); and, without enumerating the minor officers, I may say that all are required to make similar reports.

The Wharfmasters are required to keep accounts and pay into the City Treasury monthly (code, p. 320, sec. 2); and the Superintendent of Markets weekly (code, p. 258, sec. 11). These officers report to their respective committees, and the committees to Councils monthly.

I think it will be found that there is not a single officer authorized to receive money for the city, who is not required to make stated reports to the Controller; and lest any should have been overlooked, he is authorized to call upon any officer at any time for an account (code, p. 239, sec. 6).

As to bonds issued by the city, it will be found that there is no case in which it is not provided that the fund for each issue of bonds shall be kept separate and apart from other funds of the city, and that accurate accounts shall be kept of the bonds issued, the proceeds of sales, payments on account of the same, &c., as in case of water bonds. (Code, p. 202, sec. 3; 339, sec. 4.)

The object of all these provisions is that the Controller may know what moneys the Treasurer should receive, and thus hold him to a strict account.

It is made the duty of the Finance and Water Committees, on or before the 1st day of December in each year, to report to the Controller all exonerations or abatements made by them; and he is authorized to credit the amount on the Treasurer's account (code, p. 598, sec. 9).

There would, therefore, be no difficulty in ascertaining the amount for which the Treasurer would be chargeable; it would simply be the amount in the various reports, less the abatements. Those amounts he is bound to collect or otherwise account for.

As to moneys received for street improvements, there is a somewhat different system. The accounts are made up by the City Engineer, returned to the City Treasurer, received by him and paid over to the contractors; each account thus checks itself, and does not go into the city accounts proper. When he hands claims to the City Attorney, they are made in the same shape, and each account checks itself on the Treasurer's book.

But, as we have found by sad experience, it does not do to wait until the end of the year to see how we stand, as it takes but a few weeks to get away with a large amount of money, provided you have active, energetic young men to handle it. Let us see what provision there is for watching the money affairs as they progress.

It is made the duty of the Treasurer to enter, in a book kept for that purpose, duplicate receipts for money paid, specifying the date, sum, by whom paid, and on what account, to be countersigned by the person paying the money (code, p. 302, sec. 5), and to report *daily* to the Controller the items of receipts and payments, specifying the sources from which they are derived, the accounts for which they are paid, and the warrants on which payments were made (code, p. 302, sec. 6.) He is to keep books showing in an intelligible manner each item of charge and discharge, which shall be at all times open to inspection by the Controller or any member of Councils. (code, p. 302, sec. 4.) This would enable the Controller, if he kept proper accounts, to know each day not only the condition of each appropriation, but the exact condition of the Treasurer's accounts. But it is also made the duty of the Finance Committee to verify the Treasurer's account at least once every month, and in case of defalcation to take action against him. (Code, p. 198, sec. 1; p. 302, sec. 5.)

As to payment of money out of the Treasury, it can only be done on warrant of the Mayor, certified by the Controller. (Code, p. 39, sec. 32; 302, sec. 2.) It is the duty of the Controller to examine all bills, claims and demands against the city, and certify warrants for such as he may find to be just. (Code, p. 39, sec. 31.) No claim shall be certified which is not properly chargeable to some regular appropriation (Code, p. 240, sec. 7), and then only on certificate of a majority of the committee having charge of the same (Code, p. 237, sec. 2); and even when so certified to him, he must require that each claim be separately probated, and inquire if any officer or agent of the city is directly or indirectly interested therein. (Code, p. 240, sec. 7.) It seems that every possible guard is thrown around the disbursement of the money after it gets into the Treasury. The provisions in reference to keeping accounts appear to be equally clear. All the officers who receive money are required to keep accurate accounts, as will appear by reference to the provisions above referred to in reference to reports and payments to the Treasurer.

The Treasurer is required to keep accurate accounts (Code, page 39, section 32, page 302, section 4).

The Controller is required to keep similar accounts (Code, page 39, section 31), by double entry, showing distinctly and separately all the estate and property, receipts and expenditures; all debts due or owing, &c.; also, the amount raised from each source of revenue, and the amount of expenditures classified by reference to the object thereof, and all appropriations made by Councils, and the sums expended under them respectively. (Code, page 239, section 4.)

Now, it seems to me that we have here all possible guards. When a business extends beyond the power of one man to supervise each transaction in person, it is, perhaps, impossible to prevent all frauds; but it should be so conducted as to secure the prompt discovery of any misappropriation. In this bond case, for instance, if the Controller had kept a proper account, it would have shown the bonds issued; if the Treasurer had made his daily report, it would have shown the cash received on account of bonds sold, and the fact that there were over $500,000 of bonds unaccounted for, and it would have been their duty to look them up; and if the Finance Committee had done their duty, they would have discovered this deficit some months before it was forced upon them.

I do not propose to lay the blame on any one, but hope that all our officials will examine the Code and do each his own duty hereafter.

CITIZEN.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is estimated that Louisville consumes a hundred thousand glasses of whisky and beer a day. Some of its papers show signs of the resultant delirium tremens.

The annual National Convention of Breeders of Short Horn Cattle was held at Cincinnati last week. Archbishop Purcell's bull against Halsted was not introduced.

The singular ecclesiastical fact should not be overlooked, that the "Reformed Episcopal Church" has only one Cummins and no incumms at all.

The New Hampshire Historical Society has received the interesting and appropriate gift of a hornet's nest twelve feet in circumference, and now wants to trade it off for a woman's rights convention.

A Christmas recipe for obtaining immortality. Write your name with kindness, love and mercy on the hearts of the people you come in contact with day by day, and you will never be forgotten.

The Georgia papers are growling about hard times, and yet we notice that a circus at Atlanta took in $3,500 at one performance, recently. False pretense, somewhere.

If war should come to us in the line of honor and wisdom, we must stand to it like a nation of men. But war is the most horrible of facts, and in the Cuban case the facts are not yet all before us as evidence. Let us be sure, and we shall be all the bolder in the last resort.

"Patience wanted a nightingale; Patience waited, and the egg sang." Things go by turns, and when we understand their natural sequence it is true philosophy to endure what we cannot help, and to wait until the "egg sings."

It is not generally known that a simple and efficient means for protecting dwellings against lightning is to connect all the fire-places, iron bedsteads and bell-wires by means of one wire to the iron rain-water pipe, polishing the surface of this at the junction, and contact being also secured by soldering. A house thus protected may be struck, but it would scarcely be possible that it should be seriously injured.

Potatoes are so scarce in Illinois that one county alone will have to import at least $100,000 worth this winter.

Boston is elevating its Athenian nostrils at the pork-packing establishments, and insists that the æsthetic sense of the immaculate town will only be appeased by the removal of these obnoxious institutions.

James F. Joy, the Michigan railroad king, has got a big railroad bridge across the Detroit river in his brain. The capital represented by the railroads centering at Detroit amounts to $100,000,000, he says, and the Detroit river now without a bridge is simply a nuisance.

A New York grand jury is considering the question of indicting the deputy sheriffs and court officers, who are alleged for a consideration to have indorsed on a number of summonses as "not found" the persons summoned to appear as jurors.

The shaft that the Saratoga monumental association propose to raise on the spot where Burgoyne surrendered in 1777, will be eighty feet square at the base and ten feet at the summit, and 230 feet high, and will cost $300,000.

Castelar has three rebellions on hand already—those of the Carlists, Cartagenists and Volunteers in Cuba—and another one under Serrano in behalf of the Prince Asturias, the son of Bourbon Isabella, is threatened.

The hard times also have their effects upon the Indians. One horse will now purchase two Apache squaws, and the owner of the females will throw in a dog or two rather than lose the bargain.

In Maine it is polite to speak of the *delirium tremens* as "apple-jactitation," lest a breach of the liquor laws might be implied.

Under the new coin system of the German Empire, whereby silver is no longer legal-tender, except for very small amounts, 975,446,170 marks have been coined up to November 1st.

An eccentric will wherein the testator requested that his body might be consumed in a gas retort, and thus made to contribute to the enlightenment instead of the poisoning of the world, has revived the long forgotten subject of cremation.

The advance in the price of the porcine product in Cincinnati to five dollars per hundred pounds, is good evidence that the great West has pretty thoroughly repaired her end of the financial fabric.

The great clock of the Houses of Parliament, London, has been misbehaving itself. It lost nearly one second last month, and consequently has been stopped for cleaning. The average variation of this clock does not amount to a quarter of a second in the year.

It has been discovered at Bloomington, Ill., that the air of a coal mine is a cure and preventive of whooping-cough, and the children of the miners, when attacked with that complaint, are taken down into the shaft, and in a short time are entirely recovered.

Do you know that if you put a little blood (from any animal) on each of your orchard trees, the rabbits will not trouble them?

The distillers of fine whisky in Kentucky desire an extension of the bonding period from the present limit of one year to a two years' limit. They urge this on the ground that the panic has interfered with their ability to pay their taxes.

A society has been organized in Iowa to encourage fish culture in the rivers of that State.

The rise in the price of quicksilver during the past year has stimulated work on the California mines of that metal. The Rattlesnake is supposed to be the richest quicksilver mine in the world. California will probably soon exceed Austria in the production of quicksilver.

There are large numbers of cattle in Kansas, Colorado and Texas which, but for the untoward condition of markets and money, would have gone east of the Missouri, and the prospect seems to be that the cattle trade of 1874 will be immense.

The New York picture market is reported to be exceedingly dull this winter. Foreign paintings crowd the market, and native artists complain of a lack of appreciation.

A strong point in General Grant's administration, has been the appointment to prominent positions of men comparatively unknown. Such men were Cresswell, Belknap, Robeson, and Williams, yet which of them can be pointed out as incapable or inefficient?

"Chinese cheap labor" is a failure on Louisiana sugar estates. The Southern papers complain that it costs about $300 each to get the Celestials there, and that they usually quit work after about the third month, and take to stealing for a livelihood.

The country of the Modocs is fast filling up with herds of lowing kine and bleating sheep, which graze and grow fat near the famous lava beds.

Colorado proposes to construct an irrigation canal from Platte river canon to the eastern border of the Territory. The distance is 250 miles, and a sufficient volume of water will be carried through the canal to irrigate a vast expanse of now arid waste.

The steady increase in the number of patents issued at Washington, year after year, shows the inventive spirit which is inherent in the breast of every genuine Yankee. From 1836 to the present time, no less than 40,000 patents have been granted by the United States.

Duluth has a skating rink. It is 420 by 160 miles, and has an area of 32,000 square miles, and is called Lake Superior.

A cattle famine is threatened in California. The animals are already very lean, the stock is large, prices about half what they were last year at this time, pasturage very poor, and the rains will soon set in. Many herds have been driven to Nevada.

Washington, which, down to 1870, was the shabbiest of National Capitals, is now acknowledged by all who have visited it during the past six months, to be one of the most beautiful of American cities.

The Washington *Star* announces that a movement is on foot to oust Senator Patterson, of South Carolina.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for November and December shows that the average of the tobacco crop, in comparison with last year, is ninety-four.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Further Opinions of the Press.

[From the York Republican.]

An immense amount of nonsense and balderdash has been written, spoken and published about the powers of a Constitutional Convention, which are claimed to be universal, complete, absolute,

"As broad and general as the casing air."

This was the theory on which the Convention acted. They claimed that the absolute sovereignty of the people was delegated to them.

Now, it is an important matter to determine what were the power and authority committed to the body, whose work is before the people for their adoption or rejection.

Absolute sovereignty, of course, resides originally in the whole body of the people. The people have voluntarily limited the exercise of that power by the adoption of successive written Constitutions. The Constitution of 1838 is the last limitation imposed by the people on the exercise of their own sovereign powers. Its adoption was itself an act of sovereign power. It is still in force and authority, and will continue so to be until it is abrogated by the people. It is true that that Constitution asserts the right of the people, at any time, to "alter, reform, or abolish their government." That right is not denied by any one. It is the right of revolution, always residing in the whole body of any people. But the calling of a convention to "amend the existing Constitution" is not an exercise of that revolutionary right. It is merely the exercise of another right *reserved in the existing, and previous Constitution*, to amend it in a constitutional way, at pleasure.

A Convention, called by the people for any purpose, is subject, in every respect, to the Constitution in force at its assembling. Such a Convention has no power to abrogate the existing Constitution or to disobey its least important provision. It is too sacred for their profane touch. It can only be changed or abrogated by the people; in a Constitutional way, by voting in favor of amendments constitutionally submitted; or in a way beyond and outside of the Constitution by a revolution.

This Convention possessed only the power delegated to them by the people. To ascertain those powers, it is necessary to inquire: "What did the people vote for?" A reference to the Act of Assembly of June 2nd, 1871, is all that is required. That provides "that the question of calling a Convention to amend *the Constitution* of this Commonwealth shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the next general election." By a very large majority the people voted "For a Convention." Here we have the precise limit of their power, always bearing in mind the restraining force of the existing Constitution, requiring *every amendment to be submitted to a separate vote*.

No subsequent legislation could enlarge or restrain those powers granted by the sovereign people of the State. No power was ever legally conferred to make an entire new Constitution. No right was granted to determine the method of its submission. No control was vested in the Convention over the money of the State, or the officers of the State. No legislative power was conferred. No authority was given to set aside a single line of the statute law of the State. With the final vote in the Convention on the amendments to be submitted, the legal powers of the Convention ceased, their functions ended.

The Convention has endeavored to hold up the Legislature to the scorn of the people. We venture to say the whole history of legislation in Pennsylvania, since the adoption of the Constitution of 1838, will fail to show a single instance of its violation by the Legislative body that will at all parallel many of which this Convention was guilty.

They transcend their powers in proposing an entire new Constitution. They violated the existing Constitution in the method they adopted of submitting the new one.

They arrogated to themselves unconstitutional power in prescribing a mode of holding the election in Philadelphia, and in appointing officers to conduct it; in requiring returns of the election to be made to the Convention, and in reassembling to count the vote. They were guilty of a gross breach of faith and contract with the people in voting themselves $2,500 salary, when they were elected with the understanding that they should receive only $1,000.

And there is reason to believe that they contemplate still further outrages.

The *Legal Gazette*, a usually staid and sensible journal published in Philadelphia, edited by John H. Campbell, Esq., a member of the Convention, contained, in its last issue, a threat that if the courts of Philadelphia should venture to hold the action of the Convention in regard to the constitutional election in that city void, *the Convention would reassemble and* abolish the courts making such a decision, and turn the Judges out of office.

The whole action of the Convention shows their determination to force the new Constitution on the people, however unwilling.

One of the delegates from this county to the Convention, in a recent speech before the Teachers' Institute, ventured on the assertion that it lay in the power of the Convention to impose this new Constitution on the people without submitting it to a vote. Imagine the shout of scorn, derision and contempt that would have gone up from all this broad Commonwealth, had such an insane project been attempted. And yet the Convention are actually engaged in an attempt to secure the same result *by submitting the Constitution* as a whole, and by fixing the day of election at so early a period that it is utterly impossible for the people to become acquainted with it. The Convention well know that if time were given to fully discuss the instrument, and to point out its many defects, it would be defeated by an immense majority, its many odious provisions completely swamping the few good features in it.

The method of submission and the time of holding the election together constitute a scheme of the Convention to defeat the popular will.

(From the Lancaster Examiner.)

The great hope of the adoption of the new Constitution entertained by those favoring it, is founded on the belief that the people, not having time to read and understand it, will swallow it blindly. This was probably the reason why so short a time was allowed for examination. How many men who intend to vote on next Tuesday a week have carefully collated this Constitution with the old and have come to the belief, on just ground, that this is the better, and that therefore they will vote for it? How many men have taken pains even to read this instrument with the care with which they would read a deed or will presented for their signature, a deed or will relating only to their own property? They would demand sufficient time to examine in all its details, and if that was not allowed they would refuse to sign it.

Yet here is an instrument affecting every right, the right of voting, the manner of holding property, the organization of the Courts of Justice, the liability of taxation, the support of the poor, the appropriations to charities; an instrument not of temporary but of permanent nature, affecting generations yet unborn, laid before the people and they are told to adopt it without time for consideration. We have brought to the attention of the people several of the subjects in which we think this instrument, if adopted, will work evil and for so doing we have been called "infamous," but no argument has been brought to show that we are wrong. The one instance where this was attempted was a signal failure, as we showed. The only plea for this berate, the only plea for this adoption, is that there are some evils which would be cured by this instrument, nothing is said of the evils which would be caused by it. These evils are hidden, they take time to discover, and this time has not been allowed.

Why this extreme haste? Why this denial of time? The Commonwealth has existed and has prospered for thirty-five years under the old Constitution. Would the thirty-sixth year under this well tried and well understood organic law have been so fatal to its existence and prosperity that an extra election had to be held when in three short months the regular spring elections would have carried a general attendance at the polls? We cannot see it, and we again appeal to the people to insist on this time, by sending this instrument back, so that ample opportunity may be given for examination, reflection and consideration.

Foreign Steamships.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

The terrible disaster that has overtaken the Ville Du Havre brings up the question (of great importance to those who go to sea in ships) as to the equipment of ocean-going steamers for the preservation of life in case of disaster. We cannot avoid thinking of the universal howl that would have arisen had this calamity occurred on an American ship. It is a well known fact to every practical man that there is not a steamer sailing from the port of New York, under the flag of any foreign government, that would be allowed to carry a passenger under the American steamboat law. We do not claim that it is possible to prevent the loss of life on ships at sea, but we do claim that the chances are very much diminished on American steamers. Take for instance the "American Line," running from Philadelphia; they have ten life boats on the upper deck, so arranged as to diminish, to a very great degree, the danger of launching them. They have ten life-rafts lying on the upper deck, easily handled, and much less liable to accidents than boats. These, in addition to other appliances, such as cork jackets, make these ships, with a properly disciplined crew, as safe as it is possible to make sea-going steamers. While the English government claim jurisdiction over these vessels, and do not allow them to take a passenger from their ports until they have complied with every requirement of the Board of Trade, our Government have no control over their vessels, and they leave this port without boats, with broken wheels, or in any other condition they see fit. Had the Ville Du Havre been equipped as the American steamers are, we candidly believe many more valuable lives would have been saved, and although the public, especially those who travel on steamers, pay very little attention to the means they may have for saving the lives of passengers, we hope that Congress will, during its present session, take some steps to make foreign steamers sailing from American ports, subject to our authorities, in a degree equal to the jurisdiction foreign States claim over ours.

The South American Republics seem to have imbibed something of the spirit of enterprise pertaining to railway construction, similar to that which has been so characteristic of the United States the last few years. Peru, Chili, the Argentine Confederacy and Brazil, are especially alive to the importance of promoting the means of communication with the interior.

The Texas cattle drover has his tricks, and one of them is to keep his herds sufficiently well placed as to avoid taxes. It is a common practice to drive large herds into different portions of Wyoming, grazing them two or three months on the best ranges, and then driving them off into Utah and Montana for market.

IRON TRADE IN READING.

Work at the Furnaces and the Stock on Hand—Probabilities for the Opening of the New Year—A Review of the General Condition of Affairs Throughout the Country.

[From the Reading Eagle, December 3.]

The present condition of the iron trade in this section is not brisk, but on the contrary, it is at a point where operators have little choice, either to retain their stock on the yards or sell. During the past few weeks there has been a noticeable increase in the stock on hand, showing that, with the usual production, there has been a falling off in sales. And when iron accumulates, when the prices are down to the bottom figures, it does not show the best exhibit. The furnaces in Berks county, however, are all running with the exception of two or three, and it may be that after the first of the year these again will start afresh, so that the full complement of our iron industries will be in full operation. The outlook in the iron market is full of promise, although no great activity can reasonably be expected during the winter. So far as can be learned there are no stocks except in makers' hands, and when consumers begin to buy they must buy largely.

A leading producer has said that in seasons of stringency and distrust, like that through which we are now passing, there must, of necessity, be a more or less general suspension of work upon large enterprises of all kinds, a diminished demand for machinery and tools, and an economy in the consumption of iron wares of all kinds; but we can neither do without iron nor substitute anything for it, and when activity is resumed throughout the country the first and most imperative demand will be for iron, crude and manufactured. In this country there is now a capacity for making about 3,000,000 tons of pig per annum, including the run of the new furnaces built or completed this year; and since we can no longer draw to any extent upon the British market, which is taxed to supply the continental and other demands, that amount should not exceed the annual requirements.

On Monday and Tuesday of the present week the large rolling mill of the Reading Railroad Company, in this city, stopped for the purpose of taking an inventory of their stock on hand, but the mill is now in full operation again making rails. It is expected that a vast amount of this kind of iron will be in demand during the coming months. The Reading Company is supplying its own rails, but other companies are not so situated. A recent writer has said that with the country's present mileage, it is estimated that 700,000 tons of new and re-rolled rails will be required for renewals alone during 1874, and this amount is within less than 100,000 tons of the present maximum capacity of the rail mills. To this must be added the amount needed for the extensions, sidings, &c., for new railroads which are far advanced to completion and for additional tracks which some of the trunk lines already find necessary for the separate accommodation of freight and passenger traffic. It must be remembered, moreover, that the market is now almost wholly relieved of foreign rails. The importations have practically ceased, and at present prices on the other side, which are likely to be maintained, they cannot be sent here profitably in competition with the American product.

This leaves the field pretty much to our own iron masters, and the probabilities are that the demand next year will be large enough to keep them well employed, even though we should build less than a quarter of the mileage that was completed in 1872. In that year about one-third of our total production of iron went into railroads, and, with foreign supplies practically cut off, there seems to be no good reason for supposing that we shall not want as great a proportion for railroad consumption in 1874.

PERSONAL.

Vice President Wilson has decided to postpone his departing for the orange groves of Florida until it can be determined who is to be President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

Mark Twain is nothing if not honest. On being surprised by a toast at a dinner party in London, recently, he pulled out a large roll of manuscript and proceeded to reply.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Yeoman, of San Francisco, wants $50,000 from another man for breach of promise.

Might not some official notice appropriately be taken of the gallant conduct of the commander of the British man-of-war "Niobe," as exhibited in his heroic effort to cause the Santiago authorities not only to delay the execution of the crew of the "Virginius," but to procure access to them of the United States Consul. But for those efforts it is more than probable the whole party would have been slaughtered. Her commander deserves not only the gratitude of Americans, but of every friend of humanity, irrespective of nationality.

The Marblehead men of the Judge Story and Elbridge Gerry stamp are not all dead. During the late campaign in Massachusetts, a Marblehead inspector thus replied to the taunt of a would-be governor, that the power which appointed could deprive him of office: "General, my salary has amounted to just —— dollars, and (slapping down his wallet upon the table) you are *dombd* welcome to take it out of that, but *dombd* if you can have my vote for Governor of Massachusetts."

Chief Justice Williams, we learn from the Springfield *Republican*, has a good wife, "one of those excellent Western women who are equally good at pudding and politics."

A certain Mrs. Anna Wilkes has made the remarkable discovery that the Uz of the Chaldeas, whence Abraham removed to Palestine, was Ireland. The patriarch must certainly have been a better navigator than most of the men of his generation if he succeeded in transporting all his camels and herds to the mainland, and his journey across the whole of Europe and part of Asia, must have been tiresome to say the least.

Blanton Duncan and Chambord, according to floating news, are both in Switzerland. The attraction of cohesion between Bourbon atoms is the probable cause of it.

The London *Bookseller* records the fact that what it naively terms "the nuisance of street newsboys" was introduced into London in 1842 by an American, Mr. Isaac C. Pray, who started a cheap newspaper (the *Evening Star*) in that year.

The Boston *Journal* has a Coffin on its staff, and the *Globe* a Screw on its. They should be joined.

A movement is on foot to establish a department in the New York Stock Exchange for dealings in miscellaneous railroad and other bonds not on the regular or free lists.

The Human Kitchen and Its Dumb Waiters.

The body is supplied with aliment by vessels which connect the stomach and its auxiliaries with the venous system, and, so to speak, perform the office of dumb waiters in a restaurant. In other words, these media of communication between the animal kitchen and its dependants supply to each member and organ, near or remote, the quantity and kind of sustenance required to keep it going. When the stomach is derelict in its duty, or the dumb waiters inert or obstructed, it is the peculiar province of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters to strengthen and regulate them. Hence its marvellous cures of chronic indigestion, and the emaciation, debility and languor which are generally its concomitants. It is, moreover, a powerful alterative and corrective, and the rapidity with which it checks irregularities of the liver and bowels, and braces and invigorates the nervous system, is a marvel, not only to the general public, but to professional men.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John B. Bailey, Solicitor.

GIFT CONCERT.

Postponement !

FOURTH

GIFT CONCERT

OF

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY,

A Card to the Public.

The Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky and the management of the Gift Concert announce the postponement of the Fourth Gift Concert until TUESDAY, the 31st of March next.

The public will readily understand the causes which have made this postponement necessary.

The financial panic, which has for the last two months paralyzed the business of every section of this country and of Europe, has prevented the masses from investing in tickets. The epidemics prevailing almost the entire South have cut off a large and available market. And, too, the public, judging from the effects of these causes, have expected a postponement and have declined to invest without a more positive assurance of the drawing taking place on a fixed day.

All interested desire a full drawing, but for the reasons just stated this could not be had on the 3d of December, but the short postponement now announced will secure it.

The management have met with unprecedented success. The sales of tickets, the proceeds of which have already been received, amount to OVER A MILLION DOLLARS, with a number of agencies in this country yet to hear from, and all those in Europe.

Thus a drawing (scaling the gifts one-half) could be had now, but the management deem it best to have a postponement and a *full drawing*.

This postponement *assures the sale of all the tickets* and A FULL DRAWING. That this determination will meet with the approbation of nearly every one interested is made apparent by the very numerous letters received from every section of this country and the Canadas asking for a postponement.

This action of the management will work no detriment to any, but will be for the good of all. By it the fortunate ticket-holders will receive their gifts *in full*, while it will not affect those who do not draw gifts.

In making this announcement the management *emphatically state that there shall be no further postponement*, and to this end all agents will be imperatively required to close up and transmit their accounts to this office by the 21st of March.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Kentucky.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S.

THE

Great Cash Sale !

OF

DRY GOODS,

AT

Panic Prices,

STILL CONTINUES.

Greater Reductions.

Real Bargains.

A. D. McKEE,

No. 59 Market Street,

BARKER'S OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

Autumn, 1873.

McElroy & Dickson,

No. 54 WOOD STREET,

Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their

FALL STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

Now in Store and to arrive.

Large Lines of Goods

Are offered at Prices

As Low as Before the War,

And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.

SEPTEMBER 5th, 1873.

INSURANCE.

SOUTH SIDE

Fire Insurance Co.

CAPITAL - - $100,000.

Office, 2633 Carson Street, Pittsburgh.

R. B. BROWN, President.
H. LAFFERTY, Vice President.
E. KRIEG, Secretary.
J. G. FLEISHMAN, Treasurer.
A. J. RAPP, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.

R. B. Brown, J. G. Fleishman, H. Lafferty, John Nusser, A. Rapp, F. Schutte, George Geyer, Jos. Keeling, Jos. Mahaler, H. Sunshine, R. Houlden, R. Young, G. A. Mundorff.

Manufacturers' and Merchants' Insurance Company,

87 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Capital, - $250,000.

Assets $343,600 18, Jan. 1, 1873.

JAS. I. BENNETT..........President.
JOHN W. CHALFANT..........Vice President.
JAS. M. KENNEY..........Secretary.
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People's Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, N. E. Corner Wood street and Fifth avenue.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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WM. F. GARDNER..........Secretary.
GEO. S. SWARTZ, JR..........General Agent.

Western Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.

CAPITAL..........$225,000.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIRECTORS:

Alex. Nimick, Alex. Speer, Wm. Morrison, Charles J. Clarke, Philip Reymer, Reuben Miller, Jr., Andrew Ackley, David M. Long, John R. McCune, D. S. Evans, T. D. Ihmsen, Joseph Kirkpatrick, H. Sellers McKee.

ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
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Monongahela Insurance Co.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED 1854.

CASH CAPITAL..........$175,000.

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office—NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.

WM. A. CALDWELL..........President.
JNO. McDEVITT..........Vice President.
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Citizens' Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office—No. 131 Smithfield street, second door from City Hall.

WM. BAGALEY..........President.
JOHN REA..........Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss or damage by fire.

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"OLD RELIABLE"

Franklin Fire Ins. Co., of Philadelphia,

ORGANIZED 1829.

CASH ASSETS—$3,500,000.

COFFIN, KELLOG & CO., Agents,

Corner Third avenue and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

Popular Prices

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

AT 12½ CENTS,

Barred Flannels.

At 18¾c, Heavy Grey Twilled Flanns'.
At 25c, Yard-wide Country Flannel.
Heavy Country Flannels, Rob Roy Flannel.
Opera Flannels, Blue Flannels,

AT 6¼ CENTS,

Good Prints.

At 8⅓c. the Best Calicos.
Table Linens cheap.
Good Bargains in Cloths, Cassimeres and Jeans.
Blankets, Coverlets Shawls.
Cloaks, Sacques, and

Seasonable Goods.

Sheetings, Muslins, Crash, Towels, Tickings, Checks, Table Damasks, Napkins, Shirt Fronts, &c., &c.

Carpets, Druggets,

OIL CLOTHS,

And a Full and Complete Stock of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

At Popular Prices,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny

CARD.

The reduction in values that has taken place within the past few weeks in all kinds of Dry Goods has been enormous: prices of everything, both in Foreign and Domestic Goods, have declined so much that goods are selling to-day at much lower prices than ever before in the history of the Dry Goods Trade.

We are pleased to announce to our customers and friends that we have fortunately been able to take advantage of the decline in the Eastern markets, and have purchased very largely at the reduced prices and are now prepared to offer, and are now offering some of the most decided bargains that have ever been offered in this market Our largely increased sales for the last few weeks convince us that the public appreciate our endeavors to furnish them GOODS AT LOW PRICES. That we are offering the bargains we represent all who favor us with a call will be convinced of. Our stock is unusually full and complete. The goods are all new and fresh, and the prices at least thirty per cent. lower than the goods have been sold within the last ten years. We are determined to move our immense stock as rapidly as possible, and will make prices that cannot fail to do it,

A. W. ERWIN & Co

Nos. 172 and 174

Federal St., Allegheny,

AND

26 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh.

PHILADELPHIA.

THOMAS. M. DROWN

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND CONSULTING METALLURGIST,

1,123 Girard Street, Philadelphia.

COAL.

Anthracite Coal

The undersigned are desirous of calling the attention of their old customers and citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny at large, that they are now prepared to receive and fill all orders for Anthracite (Wilkesbarre) Coal, as well as Bituminous Coal from their Mines on Pennsylvania Railroad, and P. C. and St. L. R. R., (Pan Handle), at the lowest market rates, in such quantities as desired. All orders left at their yards, Liberty street, opposite Sixteenth street, Pittsburgh, or at No. 73 Anderson street, No. 1 Marion avenue and Pennsylvania avenue yards, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention, or through either of the City Postoffices. We would advise all who use either Anthracite or Bituminous Coal to leave their orders now, as they will save money in ordering early, and enable us to serve them promptly and satisfactorily.

Orders for Car Loads filled on short notice.

HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO.,
No. 1 Marion avenue, Allegheny.
E. N. HUNTSMAN,
President Braddocksfield Gas Coal Co.,
No. 73 Anderson street, Allegheny.

JAMES GALLAGHER,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 10 Sixth Street, late St. Clair,

Has just received a large and well selected Stock of

FALL and WINTER CLOTHS

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &C.,

Of the best goods and latest styles. The Cutting Department is under the charge of Mr. C. A. MUHLANBRING who has been connected with this house for many years.

DRY GOODS.

Dec. 2—TUESDAY—Dec. 2

WM. SEMPLE.

AT 18¾ CENTS,

HEAVY BLACK ALPACAS,

Newly Opened.

AT 31 AND 37½ CENTS.

Heavy Black Poplins

Extra Weight and Lustre.

At 25c, Black Alpacas, superior weight and color.
At 30c, Black Alpacas, " " "
At 35c, Black Alpacas, " " "
At 40, 50 and 62½c, Black Alpacas, superior weight and color.
At 25, 30 and 37½c, Colored Poplins.

AT 8, 10 AND 12½c,

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

PATTERNS and SERGES, all the new shades, extra value.

BLACK SILKS,

EXTRA VALUE.

Velveteens at 70c.
Black Waterproof at 75c.
Black, Blue and Gold Mixed Waterproof.

Every Department full and complete, to which the attention of our customers is respectfully invited.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

WHOLESALE HOUSE

Joseph Horne & Co.

MARKET STREET,

Invite attention to the

Large Additions to Stock,

made during the past week, which will be found

UNSURPASSED

IN VARIETY,

And all at the extreme

LOW PRICES.

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES AND STAPLE NOTIONS of all kinds.

MILLINERY & SILK GOODS.

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FOR

Harmony Flannels & Fullerton Yarns.

Special Inducements

TO

Cash and Short Time Buyers.

FANCY GOODS.

FANCY GOODS

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TOYS.

C. Yeager & Co.

Invite the attention of Wholesale Buyers to their very large and well selected stock of the above goods, which we will sell at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES,

FOR CASH.

No. 110 Market St

Wholesale Departments, Up-Stairs.

MEDICAL.

NOTICE.

DR. L. J. KAHN

Requests all patients to address to his permanent office

29 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK,

Where he may be consulted either personally or by correspondence on all cases of Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood through early indiscretion, and Venereal Diseases.

JUST PUBLISHED—NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, a Series of Lectures as delivered by Dr. Kahn at his Grand Anatomical Museum, 688 Broadway. Mailed, post paid, free for 25 cents. Address

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ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Nervous Diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Syphilis, Gonnorhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

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No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.

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Specially treats all Private Diseases. Cures guaranteed. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis (all forms). Also Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Vigor, Mental and Physical Decay, &c., are thoroughly cured, without exposure, or detention from business. Medicines supplied. Confidential consultation or pamphlet free; call or write. Office hours 9 A. to 8 P. M. "True Marriage Guide," 260 pages, illustrated, 50 cents.

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HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood Restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.,—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

PRIVATE DISEASE—OFFICE NO. 194 PENN STREET, next door to St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of twenty years' standing in this city, having cured 20,000 cases. For circular, etc., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION—

The Partnership heretofore existing between McQUISTON & KRAFT, in the Pittsburgh Galvanizing Works, is this day dissolved by limitation.

JAMES McQUISTON.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1873.

GEORGE STAMM,

Methodist Book Building, No. 131 SMITHFIELD ST.

Repairs and Polishes Pianos, Fine Furniture and Sewing Machine Cases.

Models made in the best workmanship style. Charges moderate.

ASBESTOS BANK-VAULT LINING & NON CONDUCTING CEMENT FOR COVERING STEAM PIPES, BOILERS & HOT BLAST PIPES IMPROVED & WARRANTED W. C. CHILDS & CO. 133 WOOD ST. MANUFACTURERS. PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.

At Low Prices

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WM. SEMPLE'S

Felt Skirts,

Balmoral Skirts

AT $3.00,

FELT SUITS

EXTRA CHEAP.

Men's Gloves, Boys' Gloves.
Ladies' Gloves, Misses' Gloves.
Hosiery, Leggins, Ribbons, Flowers.
Hats, Bonnets, Ruchings, Handkerchiefs.
White Silk Neckerchiefs, Bonnet Velvets.
Ruffings, Embroideries, Edgings,
Laces, Trimmings, Fringes.
Ladies, Misses and Children's Hoods.
Perfumery, Toilet Setts, Fancy Goods.
Notions, Toys, Chamber Setts, Coal Hods.
Fancy Dust Pans, Dust Brushes, Crumb Pans.
Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Blacking Brushes.
Soaps, and Fancy Goods of every description.

Ladies, Misses and Children's

Furs, Furs

AT

LOW PRICES

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny

CARPETS.

THE VALUE OF MONEY HAVING APPRECIATED, IT MORE THAN EVER COMMANDS FAVORABLE INDUCEMENTS AND PRICES.

TO Cash Buyers OF

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OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL

Bargains

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS

Winter Stock

PRICES LOW,
STYLES GOOD,
ASSORTMENT LARGE
ALL GRADES.

Bovard, Rose & Co

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

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Manufacturers and Dealers in

OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c

Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING,

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
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HATS AND CAPS.

FALL STYLES

SILK HATS!

Broadway and Trade Styles.

Fur, Cassimere and Wool

HATS.

SILK, CLOTH AND FUR

CAPS.

Full Line, all the New Styles in Market.

R. H. PALMER,

151 WOOD ST.

P. S.—New Goods Received Daily.

ROOFING:

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Gravel Roofing

Applied Promptly either in City or Country

Roofing Materials

Of all kinds always on hand and for Sale.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE.

Wm. B. Lupton & Co., 354 Penn Ave.,

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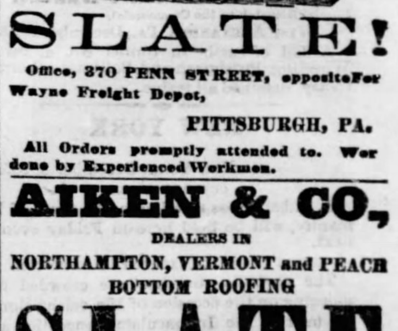
ROOFER AND DEALER IN



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Office, 370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,

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All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

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DEALERS IN

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Also, Slating Nails and Felt,

Corner Eleventh and Liberty Streets,

Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen.

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL. R. WATSON.

Phoenix Steam Brewery,

SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,

MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,

Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, December 8, 1873.

The improving condition of the general money market is markably shown in the report of the condition of the New York Associated Banks, published this morning. The statement is made up of rising averages, so that the banks hold at present more of deposits and legal tenders than the amount reported as the average of last week.

It is impossible to give a more convincing proof of the strength of our financial system than is offered in these figures. The banks of New York suffered a drain of $90,000,000, and reduced their deposits from $209,000,000 to $145,000,000; to do this they paid out thirty millions of currency and contracted their loans about the same amount to meet the drain upon their resources, and to check public excitement and fear the banks united their legal tender in one common fund, and issued loan certificates so that the strong banks could help those which were weak. Of these certificates, twenty-six millions were issued, one-half of them to four banks, and the rest to about eight others. Thus there were but a dozen banks that needed help, and the other forty-eight banks were strong enough not only to bear the prodigious strain of the financial tornado themselves, but also to help their weaker neighbors.

The crisis has ended in a rapid return of currency to New York, in consequence of which the notes of National Banks that four weeks ago were quoted as high as five per cent. premium are selling to-day in large amounts at 1-16 to ½ discount.

At home there is some complaint among the merchants that collections come in slowly. Yet there is considerable exaggeration in this and is often used as an excuse by those who do not find it convenient to pay their maturing paper. The banks report that the maturing obligations so far this month have been much more promptly than they had anticipated.

The general impression is that, after the January settlements are successfully made, the money markets will be easier. The country banks and our city savings banks have been locking up a good deal of money. These hidden hoards are coming of late into circulation and throughout the whole country the same movement has been going on as the dread of approaching evil relaxes its hold on the currency. The supply of actual bank notes is thus increasing and as the recent derangement of monetary affairs has made business men cautious and averse to expansion there is less demand for loans on new accounts. Thus the market gets an accession of strength both by an increase of the supply of loanable capital and by a decrease in the demand for loans.

The following, which we take from the *Meadville Republican*, is from one of the oldest bank cashiers in the State. His suggestions, especially in regard to returns by State and private banks, are worthy of the consideration of the Legislature:

The prevailing monetary troubles of the country have given rise to a vast number of suggestions and plans for the present cure and future prevention of the undoubted crisis we are now suffering. Nearly every man has a plan of his own, from the member of Congress to the editor of every newspaper in the land. If there is anything in the saying that "in a multitude of counsels there is wisdom," we shall surely soon be relieved of difficulties.

Your paper of Saturday contained an article from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, complaining of the reticence of bank, railroad and other managers, in not giving more free information in regard to their condition and upon matters bearing on the welfare and prosperity of the country. The editor says, "the country desires to know something of the strength of the banks," "but the information is practically denied." * * * "And not until we have a fair and honest exhibit of the condition of our banking institutions and other corporations can we expect anything like return of public confidence."

The *Ledger* should know that its complaint is not well founded, so far at least as the National Banks are concerned. These institutions are required at least five times in every year, to make a sworn exhibit of their assets and liabilities, and to publish the same in a newspaper, for the information of the people. This has been faithfully done by the National Banks, and it is one of the many safe guards thrown around these institutions calculated to protect the people. It is an excellent feature of the National Banking law, and it should be required of every bank in the State and Union. If this were done, a quarterly statement published of the condition of all the banks, private, as well as incorporated, it would have a most salutary effect upon the mushroom growth of these institutions which have multiplied so rapidly that we find a so-called savings bank or trust company at nearly every cross-roads in the Commonwealth.

The "Ledger" is correct in its idea "that open, frank statements," of all banks, would "invite more of public confidence," and go far to remove the doubt and suspicion that broods in the community, and hangs like a pall over the business of this country. The Legislature might very properly take up this subject at its next session, and enact a law requiring every bank in the State to publish a sworn statement of its business, capital, etc., at least quarterly, and thus give the people, whose money they have in charge, some idea of their management and condition. If this were done I am confident there would be a great falling off in the number of weak, irresponsible and failing banks with which the land is now cursed.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street:

December 8, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
Western Union Teleg'h	74	74	74⅛	74	....	72¾
Quicksilver	....	29	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	....	41½	41¾	40¾	40½	40½
Adams Express	....	87½	....	86	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	74	....	71	....	....
American Express	....	58⅝	....	57½	....	....
United States Express	....	64¾	....	64½	....	....
New York Central	94½	94	94⅞	94¾	94½	94⅞
Erie	....	47	46¾	46½	46⅝	46½
Michigan Central	....	70	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	75⅝	75½	76½	76	75¾	....
Illinois Central	....	97	....	98¾	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	....	82	....	82⅝	....	....
Chicago & Northwestern	53⅛	53⅞	54⅛	53⅞	53¼	53¾
Do preferred	....	75	72½	71¾	....	....
Rock Island	95¾	96⅛	96⅜	96⅜	....	96⅛
St. Paul	39⅛	38¾	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	39⅛
Do preferred	....	62	....	62	....	62
Wabash	52⅞	52⅝	53¼	52¾	52¾	52⅝
Do preferred	....	72	....	80	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	88⅝	....	88½	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅞	28¾	29⅛	29	29⅛	29½
Union Pacific	28¾	29	29⅝	29	28⅞	29⅛
Chicago and Alton	....	98⅝	....	98	....	....
Boston, Hartf'd and Erie	....	....	....	2⅞	....	....
Harlem	....	120	....	121¼	....	....

*Ex. div.

GOVERNMENTS.

	Morn.	Noon.	Even'g.
1881, coupons	117⅛	117¾	117¾
5-20s, 1862	110¾	110¾	111
5-20s, 1864	112¾	112⅛	113
5-20s, 1865	113	113	113¾
5-20s, new	116⅜	116½	116¾
5-20s, 1867	116¾	116¾	117½
5-20s, 1868	116⅛	117	....
10-40s	109¾	109⅜	109⅝
10-40s, coupons	110	110	110
Currency 6s	109⅝	110	110
New 5s	109¾	110	110¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessees	—	79⅛	79⅛
Tennessees, new	—	78	79
South Carolinas, July	—	10½	10½
Missouri 6s	—	93	92

—Robinson Bros., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R	44⅞
Penna. Scrip	53⅜
United Co's N. J	115⅛
Oil Creek	15
Lehigh Valley	58
A. V. R. R. 7-30	88
Central Trans	40
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis	63

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, December 8, 1873.

The receipts by river and rail the past twenty-four hours indicate the following as the supply of the leading commodities for this market:

Flour, bbls	1,685	Wheat, sacks	174
Apples, bbls	158	Corn, sacks	228
Butter, pkgs	28	Barley, sacks	387
Cheese, bxs	162	Oats, sacks	509
		Rye, sacks	210

As will be seen, the receipts of the principal articles were light for Monday, except those of flour, which indicate a large supply. The market ruled fair all day, which is taken as an evidence that trade will improve right straight along until after the holidays. In the Produce branch there is a very good feeling prevailing, and the market is abundantly supplied with all the seasonable articles. Flour has held its own, and with large receipts and a moderate demand, prices are yet unchanged. The receipts of cured meats has fallen off during the past twenty-four hours, but the advance in our card rates noted in our last were fully realized. The grain market indicates a degree of activity, with demand too great for the supply, although prices are very firm. Shipments of merchandise to the interior continues satisfactory and the volume of trade is gradually swelling rapidly. One of the largest shipments of western produce, was made yesterday, the freight occupying 52 car loads and consigned from Chicago and other western points to Philadelphia for export to the principle cities of Europe.

The following will indicate the state of trade in detail in our city markets, together with the latest quotations for the leading commodities from store:

APPLES.—The receipts are still moderate, but fully up to the requirements of the market. With a good feeling, prices are well maintained. Regular sales were reported at from $1 50 to $2 50 per bbl for common to medium and at $3 50@4 00 per bbl for prime to choice.

ASHES.—The market continues quiet, with but little doing. The nominal rates are: Soda Ash, common, 3½@4c; Refined, 5c; Potash, 9c; Pearl, 10c; Arsenic, 6@6½c; Black Lead, 5c.

APPLE BUTTER.—In fair request, and prices remain unchanged. Sales at 60@70c per gallon.

ALES.—The market is firm, with a fair demand. The card prices are as follows: X $ ⅌ bbl; XX, $9; India ale $10 ⅌ bbl; Bass' English ale, in gilderkins of 22 gals, $22 70@2 24; bbls, 41 gals, $42 25@24 hhds, 68 gals, $62 50@65; in cases, bottles, $2 75; Wm. Youngers' India pale ale in cases of 8 doz bottles, $3 ⅌ doz; Robt. Younges of sparkling ale $3 ⅌ doz; Guinness stouts, bottled by E & A Burke, $3 ⅌ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 25 ⅌ doz; Caswells, Haxard & Co's ginger ale $1 75 ⅌ doz.

BEANS.—The demand is limited and the market is dull. Sales at $2@2 25 for fair to choice.

BORAX.—Refined 25c ⅌ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The market continues quiet and prices are steady; sales at 4@4½c per lb.

BUTTER.—The receipts are light, and with an average demand prices are steady. Sales are made at 28@30c per lb for choice sale, and 15@20c for common, the inquiry for which is limited.

BANNER BAKING POWDER.—Market steady; sales per doz ¼ lb cans, $1.60; ½ lb do $3 00; 1 lb do $5 56; 5 lb cans, $25 00 per dozen.

BROOM CORN.—Market quiet with sales red and red tipped 5½@6½; fair to good green 7½@8½. Hurl 9½@10c per lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The receipts have again fallen off, and the market was quiet to-day, although an average business was transacted. Prices at the advanced card rates are firm. Below are the latest quotations: Extra sugar cured hams 13c; shoulders 9½c; plain 8½c; breakfast bacon 11½c; dried beef, S. C, 15½c; beef tongues $7 50 per dozen; rib sides 9½c; short rib 9c; clear 10; mess pork $16 00 per bbl; half barrels 10c; lard, refined, tierces, 9½c; half barrels 10c; buckets 10½c; in three lb caddies 12c; in five lb caddies 11½c; in three pound pails 12½c; in six lb pails 12½c per lb.

CARBON OIL.—The market continues dull with prices tending downward. Sales at the works free on cars 10@11c per gallon, and the usual advance for small lots.

CANNED GOODS.—Moderately active, but prices are steady. Tomatoes are cheaper now than they have been at any time this year. Peaches have also declined, while Winslow's corn is still holding its own. Tomatoes are being sold in a jobbing way at $2 25 and $2 50 per doz for 3 lb cans.

CIDER.—In good supply with sales at $6@9 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES.—The current rates are $10 to $13 per bbl; $3 50 to $4 per box.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Dealers report sales at $7 50 per case of four dozen packages.

CHEESE.—The receipts are more limited and the feeling continues strong. It has been suggested in this connection that manufacturers should brand their cheese on its merits and not use the brand New York Goshen, or other brand. This statement is made in justice to our city dealers. The market is fairly active. We note sales in small lots at 14½@15c; in car load lots at 13½@14½c, and dairy at 11@12½c; Young America 18c; New York Goshen 15½@16c; Sweitzer 16@18c.

CORN MEAL.—The supply continues to meet the demands of the market, with sales at $30 ⅌ ton for unbolted meal, and in a small way at $1 60 ⅌ cwt., from store.

CRACKERS.—Trade continues satisfactory. Prices for the following grades remain firm but unchanged. We quote: Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water do 7½c ⅌ lb.

CEMENT.—We have nothing new to report in regard to this article. Prices were as follows: Bacon's Phœnix $2 00@2 50; Rosedale $4 00@4 50; white lime $2 00; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 00@3 50.

DRESSED HOGS.—Sales at 5½@6c ⅌ lb.

DRIED FRUIT.—The market is rather quiet, with regular sales of peaches and apples at 6@8c for the former, and 10@12c per lb for the latter.

EGGS.—The market for fresh eggs is brisk, but a moderate inquiry is made for pickled. The receipts continue light; sales at 20@25c for pickled, and 28@30c ⅌ dozen for fresh.

FISH.—Prices remain unchanged. We quote: No. 1 mess mackeral $35; No. 1 mess mackeral, $37; extra No. 1 shore mackrel, $20; No. 1 shore mackrel, $23; extra No. 1 bay mackrel, $19; No 1 bay mackrel, $17; extra No. 2 shore mackrel, $17; No. 2 bay mackrel, $14 large No. 3 mackrel, $11; No. 3 mackrel, $10; split Labrador herring, $8 to $9; white fish, $7 50@8 00 lake trout, $7 00@7 50; large Georges codfish $6 50 ⅌ 100; medium Georges codfish, $5 50 ⅌ 100; red herring, scale 50c ⅌ box; No. 1 35c ⅌ box.

FEATHERS.—There is little or nothing doing and can be quoted at 78@80c ⅌ lb; No. 2 C, 47@73c as to quality and quantity.

FLOUR.—The receipts of flour to-day was very heavy, which operated against the firm feeling reported in our last. Prices however are firm, under the influence of a fair inquiry. The following are the card rates:

State amber wheat	$8 25@8 50
State red wheat	7 75@8 00
Fancy St. Louis	9 00@9 50
Fancy Kentucky white wheat	8 25
Good Ohio red wheat	7 50@7 75
Wisconsin Spring wheats	6 50@7 75
Minnesota Spring wheats	7 00@7 25
Rye flour	5 25@5 50

GROCERIES.—The market was quiet to-day, with a fair local business doing. There has been nothing new developed in the articles except in coffees, which are reported advancing in this and the Eastern markets. The following are the quotations:

Coffee—Choice Rio 25½a27c; good to prime 26½c; fair to good 24a25½c; roasted one lb packages, 31c; loose 30c

Sugar—Patent cut loaf 11c; crushed, powdered and granulated 11½c; standard A 10½c; B 10½c; Ex C 10¼c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50ca$1 10 ⅌ lb; Gunpowder 50ca$1 25; Imperial 50ca$1 00 ⅌ lb; Japan 55ca$1 00 ⅌ lb; Oolong 25a85c ⅌ lb; fancy $1 00 ⅌ lb; Souchon 25a85c ⅌ lb.

Molasses—Choice New Orleans 76a72c; prime 65a67c.

Syrups—Extra White Drips 70c; Sugar Drips, 69c; Amber 60@65c; lower grades 35@40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Caroline 8½c; Patna 8c; Rangoon 7½c.

Honey—Selling at 33@35c.

Pearl Barley—Nos. 3 and 6, 7c ⅌ lb.

Oat Meal—A and B, 4½c ⅌ lb.

Candles—Star, 21c ⅌ lb; sterline. 14c ⅌ lb; mould.

GRAIN.—The receipts for the past week have been very light, and dealers find it difficult to fill orders, and although prices are very firm, no change in any of the cereals has been effected. The following are the selling rates:

Wheat—The market continues firm, at the late advance. Sales are reported as follows: Fair to prime Red Winter at $1 43@1 45; Amber $1 55; and White at $1 60.

Oats—The market remains firm, with sales at the following rates: Mixed at 46c; and prime White at 49@50c per bushel.

Corn—Shelled is held firm at 58@60c; new ear 60; old 62@65c.

Rye—The market was quiet here. The nominal rate is 75c.

Barley—The market is still reported in an unsettled condition, and it is difficult to obtain correct quotations. We therefore give $1 25@1 40 as the nominal price.

GAME.—The market is rather dull and quotations are not held so firmly. In about one week or ten days the inquiry, it is thought, will again become brisk. Below are the nominal rates:

Deer—Undressed, 8@10c ⅌ lb. Long Saddles, 15@18c; Hams 18@20c.

Quail—$2 00 per dozen.

Pheasants—$4 00 per dozen.

Rabbits—$2 50 per dozen.

Squirrels—$1 50 per dozen.

Wild Turkey—$2 00@2 50 each.

HOMINY.—The market has undergone no change; we are reported sales at $4 50a5 00 per bbl.

ONIONS.—Are in good supply with sales in a regular way $4 00a4 50 per bbl.

PICKLES.—Medium, bbls, $10; medium half bbls, $5 50; half bbls Boston mixed, $8 00; pints, plain or mixed, per dozen, $1 50; quarts, plain or mixed, $2 50; half gallons, plain, $ 75; gallons, plain, $5 50; Hexagon gallons, mixed, $10; English chow chow, pints, $4 50; English chow chow, quarts, $6 00; English mixed pickles, pints, $3 00; English mixed pickles, quarts, $6 00; English califlower, pints, $3 00; English califlower, quarts, $6 00; English picalili, pints, $3 50; English picalili, quarts, $6 00; English white onions, pints, $4 50; English white onions, quarts, $7 50; English gherkins, pints, $3 75; English gherkins, quarts, $6 50; English Mofussil, pickles, pints, $4 50.

POTATOES.—With light receipts and an active demand, prices are higher. Prime Peachblows are selling in car lots at 95c to $1 00 per bushel, and mixed at 85@90c per bushel.

MILL FEED.—We have no change to note in prices. One car lot shorts to-day sold at $16 00 per ton. We quote: Middlings $25a30 per ton; from store $1 25a1 50 per 100 lbs; oats and corn shops, $1 35a140 per 100 lbs; bran $14a16 per ton.

NUTS.—We can quote hickory nuts $1 25a1 50 per bushel; black walnuts are dull at $1 75a2 00 per bu.; peanuts firm at 10a12c per lb; chestnuts $4 00a4 25 per bushel.

MINCE MEATS.—The demand continues light but we have no change to note in prices. We quote at 11a11½c per lb by the ½ bbl, and 12c per lb by the tub.

RAGS.—The market is dull and nominal at 2¾ to 3c per lb.

VINEGAR.—Choice cider vinegar can be quoted at 15@18c ⅌ gallon; white wine, 35c ⅌ gallon and charge for packages.

SEEDS.—The market was devoid of animation. Flax seed was held at $1 85@1 90. There was no demand for timothy or clover.

WHISKY.—A shade lower, with sales of highwines at 95@96c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, December 9, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was far from being an active one. Buyers were disposed to purchase sparingly. In this market prices were nominal at about 2¾c per gallon. The excitement that ruled the market in the oil regions on Saturday was confined to that day.

CRUDE.

As there was no sales reported here, we note the following transactions that were made at

PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls United pipe	85c
1,000 bbls United pipe	85c
3,000 bbls Union pipe	90c

For prices at other points in the oil regions, see dispatches.

Philadelphia market reported firm; spot 13¼c; January 13½c; February 13½c.

New York—December 13¾c; January 14c per gallon.

OIL BARRELS.

Market quiet; city $1 75; country $1 70.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 8.—The "Herald" says: The markets were firm at all points. On the upper road the market ruled $1 00a1 02½a1 05. At Oil City $1 04½ offered, $1 05 asked. The market at Parker's advanced to 85c for United and 90c for Union pipe. The home refined market is quoted at 5c for bulk and 9½c for bbls. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road	$1 00
1,000 bbls, upper road	1 02½
1,000 bbls, upper road	1 05
1,000 bbls, upper road	1 05
1,000 bbls, upper road, B O January	1 05
1,000 bbls, Oil City	1 05
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United	85
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United	85
3,000 bbls, Parker's, Union	90

NEW YORK, December 8, closing 6.—Crude in bulk, 5¼c bid; 5¾c asked. Refined, 13¾c. December sales reported, 2,500 bbls January at 14c; 3,700 bbls December 13¾c. Cases firmer at 18½a20c. Philadelphia delivery steady; sales 500 bbls refined January 13¼c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, December 8.—Market quiet and unchanged at 95a97½c.

OIL CITY, December 8.—Market firmer at $1 00a1 05.

TIDIOUTE, December 8.—Market unchanged at 85c bid.

TITUSVILLE, December 8.—Nothing doing at $1 00a1 05.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.—Market firm: S. W. 13¾c; crude 9¾c; cases 18c; futures: January 13¾c; February 13¾c.

[By Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 8.—The market took an upward turn to-day and bidding was quite lively. Sales on upper road 2,000 bbls spot at $1 00; 1,000 do $1 02½; 5,000 do 1 05; lower road 10,000 bbls spot 85c; 5,000 87½c Oil City: 500 bbls spot $1 02½. Parkers, 2,000 bbls United at 82½c; 1,000 do 85c; 3,000 Union 90c.

OIL CITY, December 8.—Market firmer at $1 00 bid. In Oil City, $1 00; lower road 85c; upper $1 00 a1 02½.

PARKERS, December 8.—Market not fairly open yet—85 to 90.

TIDIOUTE, December 8.—Market unchanged at 85c.

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R., and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, December 8, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Livingston Bros	Warden, F & Co, Phila	252
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	676
Citizens Refining Co	Tack Bros, Phila	693
Total		1,621

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	79
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	475
Tack Bros	American O W	847
Tack Bros	Iron City O W	229
Tack & M	Citizens O W	778
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	702
H McKelvey	Star O W	797
H and B	Penn O W	159
N W Stevenson	Peerless O W	550
N W Stevenson	Radiant O W	471
Jos Bushnell	Nonpareil O W	468
Jos Bushnell	Standard O W	543
Fisher Bros	Empire O W	75
Jos Bushnell	National O W	472

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta O W	79	Penn O W	159
Brilliant O W	475	Peerless O W	550
American O W	847	Radiant O W	471
Iron City O W	229	Nonpareil O W	468
Citizens O W	778	Standard O W	543
Cosmos Oil Works	702	Empire O W	75
Star O W	797	National O W	472
Total			6,635

WOOL MARKET.

NEW YORK.

December 6.—The present week is noted as being one of the busiest known in this market for several months past. Manufacturers have been very free buyers, notwithstanding the advanced prices asked by holders. The demand appears to be chiefly for the better class of fleeces and California, and also for pulled wools, of which the supply is only moderate: in fact, the supplies of all kinds, if we except the new Fall clip California, is very light, and it is expected that we shall shortly be looking to the Eastern marts for replenishments to meet the daily wants. We can notice no improvement in Foreign. The views of holders are generally above those of buyers, and in consequence the latter are compelled to seek cheaper lines. The sales comprise 27 bales Cape at 35a36½ cents; 3000 lb Oregon, 40; 65 bags X and super Pulled, 35a42; 35,000 lb Texas, 25a31; 5,000 lb scoured do, 75; 5 bales Combing do, 29; 18,000 lb medium Utah, 33½; 80,000 lb No. 1, X and XX Ohio fleece, 50a53; 159 bales Spring California, 20a35; 41 do. burry do, 20a25; 11,000 lb Fall do, 25a28; 20 bales mixed do, 27¼.—[Shipping List.

HOP MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA.

December 6.—Continue in steady request at unchanged prices. Receipts of prime are light, and bring full figures. Lower grades are less easily placed, except at about inside quotations. We quote—

New Yorks, 1873's	37a45c	Old O'ds, '70, '69, '68's	8a15
Easterns, "	30a42c	Bavarians, 1873's	45a50c
Wisconsins, "	30a40c	English, 1873's	37a40c
Yearlings, 1872's	20a30c	Californias 1873's	45a50c
Olds, 1869's, 1872's	10a25c	Belgians, 1873's	—a—

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, December 8.—Flour and grain unchanged. Provisions strong; lard 9c; bulk shoulders 6c; clear rib 7¼c; clear 7½c; bacon shoulders 7c; sugar cured hams 10c. Cotton quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 95c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, December 8.—Wheat firm; choice White Canada $1 85. Corn firmer with upward tendency at 65a66c. Oats dull; state 45c. Barley quiet and unchanged in every respect.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, December 8, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week by the different railroads centering at the Allegheny yards, were some twenty-two cars, the principal portion of which was Ohio stock. The quality of the offerings was fair, though fewer good were on sale than usually are and at the same time there was a perceptible falling off in the run of common, the offerings being principally of the medium grades. The market opened up at about seven o'clock slow, the butchers being unwilling to pay any advance, while drovers asked from ¼ to ½c more than they did last week. However, after looking around the yards and finding the supply limited, butchers commenced to buy, and at nine o'clock the market was quite active, and continued so until the close. All the offerings changed hands at an advance of from ¼ to ½c. There was no very good cattle on sale to-day and some of the butchers growled about the quality of the stock. No doubt good cattle would have sold readily here to-day for 6½ to 7c, as it was we think that $6 62 was about as much as anything brought. On the whole the market was good, and the most satisfactory one drovers have had for a long time. Following are about the prices the different grades sold at:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 lb cattle, $6 75; extra 1,300 lb cattle, $6 25 to $6 50; prime 1,200 lb cattle, $5 75 to $6 00; fair 1,100 lb cattle, $5 00 to $5 50; fair 1,000 lb cattle, $4 25 to $4 75; common, $4 00; bulls, $2 50 to $3 50.

ARRIVALS.

Following are the arrivals of live stock for the week ending to-day:

	Cars.
J. R. & R. Balsdrof, from Mansfield	1
C. Besquer, from Indianapolis	2
E. H. Reynolds, from Indianapolis	1
H. L. & Co., from Crestline	1
Head & Trimble, from Orville	1
P. Snyder, from Orville	1
Loyd Nichols, from Orville	1
C. Labblin, from Canton	1
A. McKorkle, from Sharon	1
Koerner & Bro, from Elliottsville	1
C. A. McCleary, from Bridgeport	1
C. Shoemaker, from Bridgeport	1
Jas. Price, from Bridgeport	1
J. A. Vance, from Bridgeport	1
Robert Frater, from Bridgeport	1
Wm. Thompson, from Bellair	1
H. Doudna, from Bellair	1
Cockins & Co., from Bellair	2
J. M. Dickerson, from Bellair	2
J. Wyscaber, from Bellair	1
Thomas Finley	1
A. Frazier, from Bellair	1
Cars cattle	22
Cars hogs	2

Hogs.

The run of hogs this week was fair and in quality good. The market ruled active, and a large number of hogs changed hands. For good hogs $5 10 to 5 25 were the leading prices. Common sold down to $4 75.

Sheep.

The run of sheep fair. Demand light, but good, of which there was but a limited number on sale; sold well. Common dragged slow, and at the time we left the yards (two o'clock), there was still some tail ends unsold.

PRICES.

Extra	$5 25 to 5 50	per hundred lbs.	
Prime	5 00	"	"
Common	3 00 to 4 50	"	"
Lambs	2 00 to 4 50	"	head.

IRON MARKET.

NEW YORK.

December 6.—Iron—Prices of Scotch pig, with small stocks and little or none on the way, are nominally higher, though business is at a standstill, except for small jobbing parcels from yard, the demand being only to supply immediate want—any pressure to realize could only be met by a considerable reduction from our quotations; we hear nothing doing in large parcels; we quote Glengarnock $42a43, Gartsherrie $48, and Coltness $45a46; there is now no Eglinton in first hands. The low prices ruling for American pig have resulted in considerable business, which has taken place during the past 10 or 15 days, but only now made known, we give the particulars below; the sales made have been principally for cash, with prompt delivery; the companies have not contracted ahead as yet, and are yet out of the market for that purpose; at present there is a great diversity of opinion respecting the future of American pig iron, persons of conservative views say the producing capacity of the furnaces has been increased fully 25 per cent., while the consumptive demand is estimated to be one-third less than last year; if this be so, and the companies claim to be able to make iron at a less price, by the reduction in wages alone of 20 per cent., there is little room so early in the season to look for much higher prices, unless some unexpected demand should spring up. The following sales were made in this and the Philadelphia market during the last ten days, and including that noticed in our last: 1,000 tons No 1 Thomas for next season delivery at $35; 7a8,000 do Nos 1 and 2 X Allentown, December and January delivery, $32 for No 1 and $29 for No 2 X; 10,000 do Nos 1 and 2 X Lehigh and North River brands, $33 for No 1 and $29a30 for No 2; about 5,000 do gray forge, $25a30; (some reports say 10,000 tons;) and 1,000 do at a private price, but on six months' time, to go East; the sales have somewhat strengthened the market, and we now quote No 1, $32a34; No 2, $29a30, and Gray Forge $26a28; we understand that the Coleraine Co have not sold any No 1 at less than $34, the last sales being in 100-ton lots at this price, deliverable at Hoboken; No 2 do may be quoted $32; the stock of this brand is light, and is held for full prices. The market for new rails is in a very quiet state; there is no business of consequence moving, and our quotations are nominal. Old rails are very dull; we quote T and D H $35a37 50, but we believe that D H are not to be had, being held out of the market. Scrap is moving only in small parcels; about 50 tons No 1 wrought and old rails sold from importers' hands from yard at $32 50, 4 mos. For manufactured from store we reduce our quotations to conform to current sales, but there is a better feeling at the close, both here and at the mills, holders being generally firm.—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

December 6.—Pig iron continues dull. Small sales of No 1 foundry at $32 00; No 2 foundry at $29 00a30 00; white and mottled at $22 00a25 00, and gray forge at $26 00a28 00.

Manufactured Iron—Bar will not bring over 3c per pound.

Scotch Pig—Is quoted at $45 00a46 00 for Eglinton and $48 00a50 00 for Glengarnock.

Nails—Are selling at $4 75 per keg.

Old Metals—Are neglected. We quote:

Brass, light	13½a14 c	Copper, heavy	18 a19
Brass, heavy	16 a17	Zinc	4 a 4½
Copper, light	17 a18	Lead	6 a 6½

Anchors and Chains—Are steady. Sales of the former at 9c, and the latter, 1½ inch and above, at 6½c.—*Price Current.*

Clyde Shipbuilding.

Recent issues of *Iron* give some very interesting facts relative to the condition of the shipbuilding industry at its great European centre. A period of slackness has occurred there, lasting for several months but in September a revival set in, a large number of fresh contracts having been made with various shipbuilding firms for vessels of large size. Curiously enough, a reaction in favor of sailing vessels has taken place, resulting from the high price of coal, and a large proportion of the new iron ships are to be propelled by the air alone. Messrs. M'Millan and Son, Dumbarton, have in hand two iron sailing vessels of 2,200 tons each, for a Liverpool house engaged in the East India trade. When they are launched these will be the largest iron sailing ships afloat. In the early part of November there were ninety-one vessels on the stocks in the Clyde shipyards, and the builders had every reason to anticipate an increase in their orders instead of the predicted decrease.

The number of vessels launched from Clyde shipyards in September was considerably below the average of the past nine months, but the tonnage was largely in excess of that launched in any corresponding month. There was an increase of 1,600 tons over the tonnage launched in the same month last year, and fully 4,000 tons over the average of several years, while in the past nine months there was an increase of 24,000 over 1872, and 41,000 tons over the average of the four preceding years as shown by the following table:

	Month.		Nine Months.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1873	12	18,600	179	184,500
1872	11	17,000	143	160,500
1871	11	11,800	131	133,300
1870	15	16,000	148	137,000
1869	14	12,500	158	142,000

There were launched from the Clyde shipbuilding yards during October fourteen vessels, the aggregate tonnage of which amounted to 20,150 tons, which is fully 2,000 tons less than was launched in the same month last year; however, the tonnage is fully 3,500 tons more than the average launched in the four years 1869-1872 in the same month. The following tabulated statement indicates at a glance the position of the trade, so far as launches are concerned for a period of five years from the present time:

	Month.		Ten Months.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1873	14	20,150	133	204,500
1872	17	22,250	160	182,800
1871	13	17,600	144	150,000
1870	8	7,200	156	144,000
1869	22	19,000	189	160,100

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 8, 1873.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in demand active and prices advanced; No. 1 spring, $1 19; No 2 $1 12a1 12¼ cash, $1 12¾ December, $1 13¾ January; rejected $1 00. Corn—demand fair and market firm; No 2 mixed 51½a51⅝c cash or December, 51⅞ seller February; rejected 48¾a50c. Oats—demand active and prices advanced; No 2, 38¾c cash, seller December and January; reject d 36a36½c. Barley—demand active and prices advanced; fall No 2 $1 48 a1 49; No 3 $1 03a1 06.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Pork $15 cash; $15 12½ January. Lard the demand fair and prices advanced to 8½c cash; 8¾c January. Bulk Meats—demand active and prices advanced; sales shoulders, loose, partly cured at 5c boxed; 5¾c cash, 6c seller February. Green meats firm; shoulders 5¼a5½c. Hams 7¾a8½c for 18 and 13 lb average.

HOGS—Scarce at $4 20a4 70.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 90c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 8.—Cotton in moderate demand and lower; middling upland, 15⅞c. Flour a little more active but unchanged. Whisky firmer at 95c. Wheat firmer and in moderate demand and higher; No 2 spring $1 50a1 52; mixed spring $1 52; winter red western $1 60. Rye more active at $1 03a1 05. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn fairly active and higher; western mixed in store 75½a76½c; do afloat 77a78c. Oats in moderate demand and higher; western mixed 55½a56c; white western 56a56½c. Eggs steady at 29a31c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee fairly active at 23½a25c. Sugar a shade easier at 7¾a8c. Molasses quiet. Rice quiet. Petroleum firmer; crude 5¾c; refined 14c. Turpentine steady at 41c. Pork in moderate request and held decidedly higher; new mess, spot, $16 00; March $16 25a16 50. Beef and cutmeats unchanged; middles firmer; long clear, spot, 7¾a7⅞c. Lard firmer at 8¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, December 8.—Beeves—fresh receipts, 3,670, making 7,070 for week, against 5,575 last week. Quality averagely fair, ranging from poor to premium; market active and firm at an advance of ¼a½c noted on Thursday and Friday last; fair to good Texans ranged 9a10½c; poor to prime native steers and oxen 9a12c; extra and premium do 12½a13c.

Sheep and Lambs—Fresh receipts 1,630, making 18,800 for the week, against 20,040 last week. Demand good and market firm at 4½a7c, with half a car load fancy Kentucky wethers at 7½c.

Swine—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 20,700, making 57,490 for the week, against 56 680 last week; market firm at $4 90a5 10 per 100 lbs live, and $6 12a7 12 per 100 lbs city dressed; sales of live include 12 cars Ohios, 171 lbs, at $5 06¼, per 100 lbs, and 2 cars, 200 lbs, at $5 00 per 100 lbs.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 8.—Cotton dull and nominal at 15¾c. Flour dull at $6 40a7 10. Wheat steady at $1 45. Corn firm at 52a53c. Oats firm at 41a45c. Barley firmer at $1 25a1 50. Rye higher at 90a91c. Groceries firm. Pork firmer and unsettled at $15a15 12½. Lard, kettle 8¼a8¾c; steam 8c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 5¼a5½c; clear rib 6¾a7c; clear 7a7¼c. Bacon steady at 6¾a7¼a8c. Hogs brisk at $4 65a5. Whisky firm and active at 88c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 8.—Business continues fairly active with manufacturer's agents, but jobbing branches quiet. Cotton goods in good demand and lately reduced makes firmly held in first hands; brown and bleached cottons and corset jeans active and agents of some makes only accept orders "at value" for future delivery. Standard prints in demand for holiday trades. Rolled jaconets have been advanced to 8½c. White goods improving.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 8.—Wheat—Demand active and prices advanced; No 3 white Wabash $1 45a1 46; amber Michigan, cash, $1 45; No 1 red $1 48½. Corn—Demand fair and prices advanced; high mixed, cash and seller December 58c; seller January 58c; seller February 59c. Oats—Demand fair and prices advanced; No 2, 43½c; No 1, 42c. Dressed hogs firm at $5 90. Cloverseed $5 25.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109⅝.

NEW YORK, December 8, 1873.

MONEY

in good demand at 7 per cent.

STERLING

steady at 8⅛a8⅜ for 60 day, 9¼a9½ for sight. Customs receipts, $308,000.

GOLD

stronger towards close with sales as high as 109¾, closing at 109⅝. Loans were at 6, 7 and 1 32. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $82,000. Clearings, $35,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

firm and in demand.

U. S. coupons, 1881	17⅞	5-20's, '67	17¾
5-20's, '62	11	5-20's, '68	16⅞
5-20's, '64	13	New 5's	10
5-20's, '65	13¾	10-40 's	10
5-20's, '65, new	16¾	Currency 6's	10¾

STATE BONDS

quiet and strong.

Bankers' bills	8⅜	Virginia, new	40
Missouri	92	Virginia, old	34
Tennessee, old	79½	North Carolina, old	23¾
Tennessee, new	79	North Carolina, new	14

STOCKS

buoyant early in the day and prices advanced ⅛ to 4 per cent., but in the afternoon there were frequent spells of weakness; Western Union and Pacific Mail touched lower prices than at the opening. The transactions were large in these shares, also in New York Central, Lake Shore, Wabash, St. Paul, Union Pacific, Northwestern and Ohios. The general market closed weak. The decline was occasioned by heavy sales to realize. There were rumors the Union Trust Company is transferring Lake Shore bonds standing in the name of George B. Grinnell & Co.

Canton	63	St. Paul	39
W. U. Tel. Co	72¾	Do preferred	61¾
Adams Express Co	87	Wabash	52⅝
Quicksilver	29	Do preferred	62
Wells, Fargo & Co	71	Fort Wayne	88⅜
American Express	58	Terre Haute	11
U. S. Express	65	Do preferred	27
Pacific Mail	40	Chicago & Alton	98
N. Y. Central	94⅞	Do preferred	102
Erie	46⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	29⅛
Erie preferred	69	Cleve., Col. & Cin	72
Harlem	121½	Bur. & Quincy	94
Harlem, preferred	120	Lake Shore	75⅞
Michigan Central	72	Panama	26⅞
Pittsburgh	84	Illinois Central	98⅜
N. W. C	53⅜	Union Pacific	29⅛
Do preferred	71	Central Pacific	93⅛
Rock Island	96⅛	Union	82⅞
N. J. Central	97⅞	Hartford & Erie	3⅛
		Del. Lack	99⅜

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 8.—Flour quiet, firm and unchanged. Wheat active and firmer; choice amber $1 80a1 85; good to prime red $1 70a1 75. Corn quiet at 69a70c. Oats quiet at 46½c; white 48a49c. Rye unchanged. Provisions buoyant; pork $15 50; bacon shoulders 7½c; clear rib 7¾a8c. Lard 8½c. Butter unchanged. Whisky firm at 94½a95c.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.—Cattle moderately active and firmer; sales, 2,000 head extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at $7a7 50; fair to good at $3 50a6 50; common $4a5. Sheep in fair demand; sales, 10,000 head at $4 50a5 75. Hogs firmly held; sales, 7,000 head at $7.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 12¾; No 2, $1 10½. Oats—Demand fair; No 2, 35½c. Corn scarce and firm; No 2 mixed 54c. Rye steady; No 1, 75c; No 2, $1 41. Hogs $4 65a5 00.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.—Flour dull at $6 50a8 65. Wheat $1 55a1 57. Rye steady at 85c. Corn fair and in demand at 75c. Oats steady at 50a53c. Pork steady at $15 50. Lard 8¾c. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky dull at 94c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, December 8.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 13¾c; strict 13¾a14c; low middling 14½c; strict 15c. Corn active at 65a66c. Oats—Market bare. Pork $15 30. Bulk meats 6a7¼a7¾c. Lard quiet at 8½a9¼c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 8.—Grain firm and quiet. Wheat nominally unchanged. Corn strong at 60a61c. Oats steady at 43a45c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Goethe	December 9	Hamburg.
Algeria	December 10	Liverpool.
Manhattan	December 10	Liverpool.
Macedonia	December 10	Glasgow.
Lady Lycett	December 10	Bristol.
City of London	December 11	Liverpool.
Westphalia	December 11	Hamburg.
Olympus	December 11	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	December 13	Liverpool.
Republic	December 13	Liverpool.
Virginia	December 13	Glasgow.
Pereire	December 13	France.
Greece	December 13	Liverpool.
Delta	December 13	Bristol.
Eysia	December 13	Glasgow.
Russia	December 17	Liverpool.
Wyoming	December 17	Liverpool.
Castalia	December 17	Glasgow.
Tharingia	December 18	Hamburg.
Hecla	December 20	Liverpool.
City of New York	December 20	Liverpool.
Adriatic	December 20	Liverpool.
Spain	December 20	Liverpool.
Anglia	December 20	Glasgow.
Java	December 24	Liverpool.
Idaho	December 24	Liverpool.
Trinacria	December 24	Glasgow.
Great Western	December 24	Bristol.
Pommerania	December 25	Hamburg.
Parthia	December 27	Liverpool.
City of Paris	December 27	Liverpool.
Georgia	December 27	Glasgow.
Europe	December 27	France.
Baltic	December 27	Liverpool.
California	December 27	Glasgow.
Minnesota	December 31	Liverpool.
FROM BALTIMORE.		
Caspian	December 11	Liverpool.
Canadian	December 24	Liverpool.
FROM PHILADELPHIA.		
Ohio	December 11	Liverpool.
Vanderland	December 22	Antwerp.
Pennsylvania	December 25	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., December 8, 1873.

River stationary, with five feet water in the channel. Weather raining at 6 P. M.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., December 8, 1873.

River falling, with about eight feet. Cloudy. Thermometer 40 deg. at 4 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., December 8, 1873.

River fourteen feet, four inches and falling. Departed—Express, for Parkersburg, 11 A. M.; R. W. Skillinger, for Cincinnati, 4 P. M. Arrived—Andes 11 A. M. Drizzling rain all day.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Juniatia	Brennan	Cincinnati.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Elector	R. H. Abrams	Geneva.
Granite State	Kerr	Portsmouth.

Monongahela nine feet ten inches and falling.

Boats Departing this Day.

Geneva	West Virginia	Donaldson, 6 A. M.
Zanesville	Carrie Brooks	Darlington, 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated nine feet ten inches and falling. The weather was warm for the season in the evening; we had rain; business on the landing was dull.

THE Ella brought 389 bales of cotton out of White river last trip.

THE steamer Messenger, Captain M. A. Cox, is the first boat due.

THE steamer Great Republic is loading at Cairo for New Orleans.

WE are indebted to the officers of the steamer Carrie Brooks and Juniata for favors.

FORTY barge loads of upper Cumberland coal was floated down on the recent rise.

THE new boat building at Madison for the St. Louis harbor has been named Elon G. Smith.

CAPTAIN F. Y. BATCHELER is still in command of the Arlington, in the Memphis and Cincinnati trade.

THE punctual packet West Virginia, Captain Donaldson, takes her departure for Brownsville and Geneva.

THE towboat Wild Duck and barges, Captain Adams, will leave for St. Louis. She will have despatch. Hurry down the freight.

THE towboats Joe Walton, Eagle, Dexter, Diamond, John Penny, Stella, Baltic, Coal Hill and Samuel A. Clark, arrived since our last.

THE Lady Lee left Shreveport Wednesday night for St. Louis full of people, and 900 tcs of beef and 250 bales compressed cotton.

THE steamer "Granite State," Captain Kerr, left Portsmouth yesterday for this port. She will return to that port on Friday at 4 P. M.

THE Samson has succeeded in fishing up three boilers from the wreck of the St. Marys, lost above Memphis last winter. Nothing is left worth saving.

THE price paid by the Government to C. D. Campbell for the tow-boat Anita was $20,000. General Simpson made the purchase for the dyke and dam service.

THE Eckert's pumps succeeded in raising the Alaska about four feet, but could get her no higher, and down she went again to await another decline in the river.

THE fine side-wheel packet Juniata, Captain C. L. Brennan, takes her departure on Thursday, the 11th, at 4 P. M. Passengers and shippers can rely on this fact in mind.

THE steamer Paragon, Capt. I. I. Darragh's mammoth steamer, is expected at the Monongahela landing to-day or to-morrow. She will have despatch for New Orleans.

THE K. N. Line packet Addie Johnson and the independent packet Colossal are not running much of an opposition in the Quincy trade, there being plenty of business for both steamers.

THE raft of Red river has had a channel cut through it, and steamers can now pass up or down from Fulton to New Orleans with very slight detention at the place where the raft used to be.

THE new steamship Nederland, the latest addition to the Red Star Line, arrived on Saturday last from Antwerp. She is a staunch vessel, and is in every way adapted to the trade in which she is employed.

A FLATBOAT laden with hay, at Madison, Indiana, belonging to Mr. Speer, of that city, was sunk there last Saturday. The last tier of hay was removed in good order, but was afterward sunk in another boat.

THE Philadelphia *Price Current* says: It is gratifying to know that arrangements are now making, with a fair prospect of success, looking to the forwarding of the European mails by the American S. S. Co. of this city.

THE transfer steamer Illinois used to make four runs daily from Cairo to Columbus. A friend makes the pertinent remark that her absence will greatly increase the danger of a gorge at the chalk banks during the winter.

THE Mary Boyd, Clarksville and other light-draft boats will not enter the trade from Memphis to St. Louis for the present. A rise in the upper rivers will enable the regular Anchor Line steamers to continue their regular trips.

THE fine steamer "Andes," Captain Muhleman, leaves Bellair for Cincinnati on the arrival of the 1:28 P. M., train from this city. The Andes is an A No. 1 boat in all respects and is in charge of gentlemanly and experienced officers.

THE punctual packet Carrie Brooks, Capt. H. Darlington, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. for Marietta and Zanesville. This boat is in charge of careful and attentive officers. The clerks are Messrs. Buchanan and Pitman.

S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal at New Orleans, has been visited by Mrs. Fanny Stroop with a claim against the steamer Andy Ackley, and the said Packard wants to know why the Andy should not be condemned and sold.

ALTON slough is well filled with steamers. Among those wintering there are the Illinois, Josie, Phil. Sheridan, Davenport, Northwestern, Lake Superior, Bayard, Harry Johnson, Lucy Bertram, Clinton, Andy Johnson, Charlie Cheever, &c.

WESTERN RIVERS—The Missouri at Omaha is gorged with ice. The Mississippi from Keokuk up to the lake is almost closed, there being only a few open spaces to be seen here and there. The Illinois, from a few miles above Napies to Peoria is frozen over.

THE types in yesterday's paper made us say that the Carrie Brooks would leave on Saturday. We want it understood once for all that the Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday at 4 P. M., and Zanesville every Friday "all the year round" and if the "types" says to the contrary, don't believe them.

A KANSAS paper called the Emporia *Ledger* says that Mr. Grayrock, a civil engineer, is prepared to prove that the construction of the Neosho Valley Canal, from Emporia to the navigable waters of the Arkansas, will cost much less than a railroad, and that there is water enough in the Neosho at any season to supply enough to run two of the largest canal boats up and down every week.

CAPTAIN CHENOWETH says the rock on which the Probasco sunk is 100 yards below the wreck of the old Northerner, and he is sure of it. Pilots who have seen the Probasco are equally positive that she lies at least 300 years above the old Northener, and a little below the Sewanee, and near the Illinois shore. If the hole in her hull had been of any remarkable dimensions the Eckert would have had her up long ago.

ST. LOUIS Saturday's *Globe* says: Captain Fletcher Boyd left for Pittsburgh yesterday, on a visit to his relatives. He was down in Illinois on a visit to his friend, Jim Kane, the man whom Rollingpin has immortalized in verse; and, by the way, Captain Jim has a magnificent farm near Steelville, on the Cairo Narrow Gauge Road, to which he is now giving his earnest attention to, instead of sparring steamboats over bars and shoving up the rousters.

ON Sunday and Monday there arrived at New Orleans, by the river, 12,810 bales cotton, 12,911 sacks cotton seed, 996 hhds sugar 3547 bbls and 15 half bbls molasses, and yesterday there arrived up to 6 P. M., 6,697 bales cotton, 3,065 sacks cotton seed, 1,268 hhds sugar, 2,833 bbls and 140 half bbls molasses, making a grand total, for three days, of 19,507 bales cotton, 12,975 sacks cotton seed, 2,264 hhds sugar, 6,380 bbls and 157 half bbls molasses, besides several cargoes of Western produce.

ST. LOUIS—The "Democrat" says: Mr. J. H. Brown, son of the "Pittsburgh coal king, is in the city, and will remain several days. We are authorized to contradict the published statement that Commodore W. H. Brown, the coal king, has leased one mile of the Kentucky shore above the mouth of the Little Miami, where he will establish a landing and harbor for his immense fleet of coal barges. There was some talk, but nothing done.

Saturday's "Louisville Courier-Journal," says: We were informed by Mr. E. MacDonald, coal ganger of this city, that 14 towboats arrived from Pittsburgh on the present run of coal, bringing for this and the lower markets 21 coal boats, 91 barges, 4 nut and 4 coke, and that 6 towboats had and would leave, taking 48 boats, 42 barges and 4 coke, containing 1,500,000 bushels coal destined for Cairo, St. Louis, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Bayou Sara, and New Orleans. The amount that has gone below will about equal the receipts. The stock of Pittsburgh coal now remaining at this point in first hands, city dealers and yards included, amounts to something over 1,250,000 bushels.

THE steamer Big Horn instituted suit in the Fifth District Court of Louisiana against the Union Insurance Company for the wages and provisions of the crew, whilst on a trip from Red River, and during the time repairs were being made. The Big Horn ran upon a log up Red River and stuck fast, causing leakage to the mud drum, raising up the boat's deck, and also deranging the brick work. Judge Collom decided against the steamer, stating as the reason that the insurance company had paid all loss incurred by the accident; that the crew did not do any more than they were hired to do, and that the company did not insure against the breakage of machinery.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER:

Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago R. W.

J B Hanna, 100 bbls flour; F H Segmeyer, 100 do; Dr B Clark, 3 bxs merchandise; P R R, 2 casks lantern; Harris & E, 4 bbls whisky; H Rea, 4 boxes sausages; Orter, H & F, 100 bbls flour; D Wallace, 200 do; F W Jenkins & Bro, 400 bbls do, 800 sacks do; W B Hays, 100 buckets lard; Reese, Owens & Co, 25 bbls hams; W P Townsend, lot rivets, &c; B Pflaum, lot hides, &c; G A Kelley, lot mdse; Reese, Owens & Co, lot lard; M Meek, 64 bales hay; Schomaker & Co, 100 bbls flour; Watt, Long & Co, 400 sks flour; T C Jenkins, 800 sks flour; Walker, C & Co 2,500 pcs hams; E H Myers, 1,250 shoulders. Ditbridge & Co, 300 pigs lead; McWhinny & Co, 26 bdls shafts; Watt, Lang & Co, 100 bbls flour; Jenkins & Bro, 200 do; English & Co, 1 bx books; Lewis O & P, 388 bdls iron, 60 kegs washers; H Bockstoe, 25 bbls apples; J Callery, 6 rolls leather; W Clendenting, 1 car lime; W Cooper & Co, 1,250 pcs shoulders; Guckenheimer & Co, 50 bbls whisky; Arbuckles & Co, 339 bxs cheese; Marshall, K & Co, 320 bags wheat; Frazier, M & Co, 88 bdls paper; McNish & Co, 1 car staves; Wm Sumner & Co, 1 wagon.

PER ELEVATOR.—W C Barrett, 1 car oats; Oldfather & Co, 3 do wheat; Marshall, K & Co, 3 do.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Croxall & Cartwright, 1 car cooperage; Lockhart & Frew, 1 do brick; Head, C & Co, 9 pkgs sundries, 9 bbls nuts, 8 sks rags; Prizfdeld Bros, 10 cases tobacco; J Zimmerman, 28 pails do; R & W Jenkinson, 22 do; W & A McClurg, 10 do; A Milliken & Co, 6 bdls rockers; B C & J H Sawyer, 14 bxs soap; Mackeown, T & Co, 20 case grease, 5 bbls oil; F C Bigert, 6 crates w ware; Aiken, Wallace & Co, 17 decrs; M F Cassidy & Co, 5 bbls cider; A Bradley & Co, 4 grates; Pgh Paper Mfg Co, 8 bdls paper; Wm Haslage & Co, 2 bbls c wheat, 5 kegs b o meal; P H Ittell & Co, 8 d hogs; Jas B Braff, 5 bbls g apples; Beckert & Gerwig, 125 sks bran; Luebbe & Bro, 55 eggs; Ed Fox & Co, 8 do apples; John Rose, 119 bags corn; Houck, McCague & Co, 50 do bran, 10 do s stuff; B D Moore, 150 oil bbls; Reese Owens, 14 tcs hams, 50 bbls oil; J S Ramsey & Co, 10 do; G Ewart & Co, 5 do; Rea, Hill & Kerr, 10 do; Voigt & McGraw, 5 do; Atwell & Lee, 5 do; Haworth & D, 10 do; W H Lemon, 80 pkgs furniture; N Whiting & Co, 6 do.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

Howe Machine Co, 86 machines; M Weil & Co, 20 sks barley; D Wallace, 32 bbls flour; F Bueustock, 1 car stone; Hitchcock, McC & Co, 5 bbls flour; Luebbe & Bro, 88 bbls flour, 5 do meal, 30 sks do; F Schilds, 77 sks barley; Voigt, M & Co, 7 tubs butter; Loh & C, 3 do; Head, C & Co, 4 d hogs; T C Orr, 2 bbls apples; E Rohrekaster, 40 sks flour; T J Wallace, 5 bf butts tobacco, 10 third do; Schwartz & H, 10 bbls castor oil; Carter Bros & Co, 22 pkgs tobacco; R & W Jenkins, 20 do; G H Kelly, 3 bbls carbon oil.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Carnegie, Kloman & Co., 2 cars limestone; Isabella Furnace Company, 15 cars limestone; Carnegie, Kloman & Co 3 cars limestone; Shoenberger, Blair & Co 2 cars limestone; Sable Coal Company 23 cars coal; Allegheny Valley Railroad Company 5 cars coal; Pittsburgh acid works 1 car acid; S Hildebrand 2 cars blocks; J L Lowry 5 cars dimention stone; Wm. McKinney 1 car junk; E Moye 10 bags beans and 2 bags b w flour; W J Baugumnn 1 car lime; Ed Fox 38 sacks b w flour; Voigt, Manood & Co 25 sacks b w flour; Braden & Peabody 257 boxes cheese; Shomaker & Co ½ bale hops; Braden & Peabody 256 boxs cheese; Head Carson & Co 24 sacks flour.

Zanesville.

PER STEAMER CARRIE BROOKS.—Clark & Co, 6 bbls lard, 5 do rumps 14 do eggs, 7 do butter, 1 do poultry 2 do dry apples, 4 firkins butter, 1 box mase, 1 box; Head Carson & Co, 19 bbls apples, 7 do beans 2 do dry apples 1 firkin butter, 1 box eggs 1 do poultry; Lon & Cooley, 11 bbls apples, 3 do butter 2 do eggs 7 do beans, 1 sack feathers, 2 do rags, 2 firkins butter; M F Cassidy & Co, 2 bbls onions 1 do poultry, 1 tubs butter, 1 box eggs, 15 sks ear corn; John Klee & Bro, 1 box clothing; Milt McLaughlin, 1 coop chickens; C Connor, 1 pail butter; Chess Smyth & Co, 1 keg nails; Haworth & Denurst, 10 bales babs; Watt Lang & Co, 50 bags twine; Jos Horne & Co, 20 bales babs 1 pekge mdse; Mr Allison, board, 5 bbls poultry; J & W Fairley, try, 3 firkins butter, 1 sack sundries; Mr Weish, 34 sacks corn; Tom McDonough, 31 do; John J Pettit & Co, 50 bbls eggs, 1 keg butter, 1 box chickens; B F Brown & Co, 10 bxs cigars; Wm H Graff & Co, 2 bbls eggs; F A Barr, 1 paper pkge; Tate, Munden & Tate, 15 pcs pumps; M Hoyle, 10 pkgs box stuff; Lindsey, Sterett & Co, 5 bbls iron; Mr Sheets, on board, 46 bbls apples, 130 sks ear corn; P C Cochran, on board, 112 bbls apples, 7 do cider; Vangorder & Shepard, 25 bbls apples; Jos Stedeford & Co, 55 sks ear corn; McBane & Anjer, 150 sks e corn; Tim Bliss, on board, 20 bbls apples, 3 do poultry; J R Cook, on board, 1 coop chickens, 1 bbl poultry, 1 box do; A Edgill, on board, 16 bbls apples, 119 bbls apples, 2 do vinegar, 2 do pop corn, 5 bbls sour krout, 1 keg eggs, 24 heads cabbage, 1 box poultry, 1 cow and calf, 91 sacks ear corn, 7 do oats; E Moyer & Co 5 bbls poultry, 1 box do, 1 box poultry, 1 sack sundries; B D Moore, 229 oil bbls; R McConnell, on board, 142 bbls apples, 4 do cider; H J McCracken & Bro 6 boxes butter; O Barrett, 5 bags beans, 1 box eggs, 1 do butter; P Duff & Sons, 3 bbls beans, 1 do onions, 1 do apples, 1 do butter, 2 firkins do, 1 do butter, 2 firkins butter, 1 box mace; W J Steel & Co 64 bbls apples, 57 sacks ear corn, Ed Fox & Co, 1 bbl eggs, 2 firkins butter, 1 coop geese, 1 box butter; Burke & Barnes, 1 safe; Mr Bahmer, 1 brl apples, 1 bucket lard, 1 valise, 1 letter with a dollar in it; Fred Schild, 1 box sundries; Voight, Mahood & Co, 4 brls beans, 1 do eggs, 1 keg butter; Pretzfeld Bro, 12 boxes cigars; S L Gilson, 6 boxes old copper, 1 brl tumblers, 10 flasks, 17 empty carboys, 4 full carboys; J Hammett & Son, 2 pxs leather, 21 bdls hides; Keystone Coffin Co, 2 burial cases; N Meyers, on board, 37 bris apples; Mills & Co, 25 pcs 6 inch pipe, 14 Chinese tops; Geo Brown, on board, 4 head fat cattle; Samuel Baxter, 2 bris apples.

Cincinnati.

PER STEAMER JUNIATA.

Guy Freeborn, 20 bdls chair stuff; J. Eldenlaub, 1¾ doz chairs; Kremple & Hein, 1 doz chairs; Lemn & Weise, 2 pkgs furniture; A. Milliken & Co, 10 doz chairs; Close Schoeneck & Co., 10 doz chairs; Meyar & Son, 13 doz chairs; Geiger & Bro, 2 doz chairs; Landes & Boyle 1 hhd tobacco; Landes & Boyle, 9 boxes tobacco; Curry & Metzgar, caddies tobacco; Johnson & Colvin, 50 qr butts tobacco; Johnson & Colvin, 10 hlf butts tobacco; John Dilworth, 27 bbls molasses; J. A. Rensnaw, 50 boxes of soap; Haworth & Dewhurst, 15 bbls lard oil; Jas. H. Parker, 3 bbls lard oil; Arbuckles & Co, 15 bbls of lard oil; W. L. Jones, 5 bbls lard oil; W. B. Hays & Son, 10 bbls lard oil; W. B. Hays & Son, 25 hlf bbls lard; Fahnestock, H. & S., 28 kegs lead.

J. H. Lippetcott, 5 boxes baking powder; Walker, Cooper & Co., 8 boxes bacon; Reese Owens, 3 tierces bacon; Martin Heyle, 2 hhds tobacco; Chas. Fairman, 2 boxes druggs; Marshal Bros., 25 cases gin; B. H. Luebbars, 97 cases wine; A & D. H. Chambers, 136 m't casks; Hartje, Wily & Co., 13 do; Kennedy, Childs & Co., 27 bales cotton; W. J. Kountz, 48 bales hay; C P Markle & Co, 303 bales straw; Verner & Co, 115 pieces hearths; Asnton B Smith, 50 do; Peter Wolf, 130 do; Robt Dickey & Co, 93 bags corn; P Duff & Son, 3 bags seed; Fairman & Henderson, 171 pieces tubing; Fairman & Henderson, 1 box; Chas Mellor, 1 lot h. h. goods: N J Witten, 1 game chicken.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, P. R. R. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	5	Zug & Co, m	4
J W Porter, m	15	Caughey & Hallman, m	3
J Reamer, m	1		
Total			28

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.
Caughey & H, m	3

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
S B & Co, o	4	Wilson, G & Co, o	2
McKnight P & Co, o	4	Zug & Co, o	2
Pg'h Bolt Co, o	3	Redbank Furnace, o	1
Total			16

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
M Knight, D & Co, m	1	Penn Iron Co, m	4
Jones & Laughlins, m	2	Keystone B Co, m	1
Total			8

PETROLEUM.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,
REFINERS OF
Carbon and Head Light Oils,
AND DEALERS IN
LUBRICATING OILS,
Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.
Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

WARING BROTHERS,
Successors to Waring & King,
Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,
37 Fifth Avenue.
Philadelphia Address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 307 Walnut Street.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 21 and 23 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, JR.
R. F. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

WM. HOLMES .... JAMES IRWIN
JAMES IRWIN & CO.
OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, And AQUA AMMONIA.
Office—No. 15 Market Street, Pittsburgh. ESTABLISHED 1862.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

FREEHOLD Bank and Building ASSOCIATION,
No. 68 Smithfield St.,
Between Fourth Avenue and Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CAPITAL ....$200,000.
FREEHOLD PRIVILEGE ...... 500,000.
DEPOSITORS SECURED
BY ACT OF THE
Legislature of Pennsylvania.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Money loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds, or other good Securities.
Married Women and persons under age, by the charter, can deposit money in their own name, and their money cannot be interfered with by any one except themselves.
Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evening from 7 to 9. Directors meet daily at 12 M.
OFFICERS OF BANK.
President—EDWARD HOUSE.
Vice Presidents—ADAM JACOBS and JACOB F SLAGLE.
DIRECTORS.
EDWARD HOUSE, ROBERT W. MACKEY, THOMAS STEEL, JARED M. BRUSH, WM. PHILLIPS, S. S. BOGGS, JOHN PAUL.
Secretary and Treasurer—THOMAS STEEL.
Cashier—JAMES P. SPEER.
Solicitors—FRED. M. MAGEE, T. S. BIGELOW.

Allegheny National Bank,
OF PITTSBURGH,
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
Capital Stock, $500,000.
J. W. COOK ....President.
R. W. MACKEY ....Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS ....Cashier.

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET,
(CORNER SECOND).
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and others solicited.
We promise careful attention to all Business entrusted to us.
A. BRADLEY ....President
W. VANKIRK ....Vice President
CYRUS CLARKE, JR. ......Cashier

BANK OF INDUSTRY,
No. 110 FIFTH AVENUE.
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
DIRECTORS.
Joseph Hastings, James McLain, John Kelly, H. Darlington, Peter O'Neil, Matthew Mawhinney, George Wilson, John Kaiser.
JOSEPH ROSS, President.
M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK,
206 Ohio Street, Allegheny City.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Assets January 1, 1873, - $961,031 10
Capital Represented, over $5,500,000 00
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., also on Saturday Evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Deposits received in sums of One Dollar and upwards. Six per cent. interest paid on time deposits, which can be drawn without previous notice.
Drafts issued on all the principal cities of Europe, and collections promptly made.
Directors.
A. Wiese, George Aber, Leonhard Walter, Sen., Hugh McNeill, Jacob Kopp, Damas Lutz, Joseph Lautner, C. W. Anschutz, Theo. F. Straub.
A. WIESE, President.
L. WALTER, Vice President.
JOS. STRATMAN, Cashier.

CITY BANK.
Corner Smithfield Street and Sixth Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL ....$100,000.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired, remitted to Europe. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.
DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
H. A. FREYVOGLE, Vice President.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.
J. M. TONER, Assistant Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Dominick Ihmsen, Theo. E. Tack, Thomas Rourke, Terrence Campbell, Patrick Kane, James Phelan, James Callery, H. A. Freyvogle, Thomas Barnes, J. S. Adams, Charles Maginn, R. J. Grace, P. Le Goullon.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner Seventh Ave. and Smithfield St.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
Capital - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. McFARLAND, President.
SAML. A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager
DIRECTORS.
Andrew L. McFarland, W. B. Lupton, Alex. Tindle, Sr., J. P. Smith, A. T. Douthett, Jno. W. Haney, Frank Kohne, W. H. Irwin, Saml. A. Long.
JOHN G. MacCONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 SMITHFIELD STREET.
CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000.
AUTHORIZED - - $500,000.
President—GEO. H. ANDERSON.
Cashier—JOHN D. FRASER.
Interest paid on time deposits.
Boards meet daily at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK Of Pittsburgh.
Capital ....$300,000.
INCORPORATED 1866.
OFFICE NO. 83 FOURTH AVENUE.
In Safe Deposit Company's Building.
President—HENRY LLOYD. Vice President—WM. REA
TRUSTEES—Henry Lloyd, Wm. Rea, Edward Gregg, Thos. Wightman, R. P. Jones, Hiram Stowe, R. H. Hartley, G. W. Hailman.
Secretary and Treasurer—SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.
Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.
Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M., to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,
No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872
CAPITAL $100,000
PRIVILEGE ....$500,000.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securities.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Books of By-Laws furnished at the Bank. Collections and Returns promptly made.
DIRECTORS:
HENRY LAMBERT, A. M. BROWN, ANDREW MILLER, S. J. WAINWRIGHT, EDWARD DUFF, ARCH. McFARLAND, JAMES GORDON, D. P. ESTEP, JOHN SEIFERTH, G. W. RANKIN, H. A. WEAVER.
President—HENRY LAMBERT.
Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.
Cashier—W. J. SCULLY.
Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock.

IRON AND GLASS DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1203 Carson St., Birmingham.
CAPITAL STOCK, - $100,000.
Deposits of $1 00 and upward received.
Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted.
Business hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturday Evenings from 6 to 9 o'clock.
Board meets every day at 1 o'clock P. M.
DIRECTORS:
Thomas B. Atterbury, Daniel Wenke, Edward Moye, James H. Swett, Joseph Keeling, W. J. Lewis, John Gallaher, F. Barmeyer, John C. McCutcheon, John Adams, James Salisbury, John Phillips, Benjamin F. Collins.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

PITTSBURGH COMMISSION HOUSE,
305 LIBERTY STREET.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
Receives and sells Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Grain, Seeds, Lard, Bacon Apples, Potatoes, Green and Dried Fruits, Farm and Garden Products. Correspondence invited.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Allegheny Savings Bank,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
ORGANIZED IN 1845.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
J. L. GRAHAM ....President.
JOHN W. RIDDLE ....Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
James L. Graham, David De Haven, Alex. Moore, Andrew Ackley, John Davidson, S. H. Geyer, James McBrier.
Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted at current rates of exchange.
Interest allowed on time deposits.

PENN BANK,
118 Wood St., Pittsburgh.
Capital - $250,000.
Bank of Discount, Deposit and Savings.
Deposits received of $1 00 and upward.
Six per Cent. paid on Time Deposits.
Special attention given to collections and correspondence.
JAMES H. HOPKINS, President.
FRANK RAHM, D. W. C. CARROLL, Vice Presidents.
JACOB H. WALTER, Treasurer.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN, Secretary.
W. N. RIDDLE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. Bingham, Sam'l Severance, Daniel Hugus, Jas. Herdman, F. B. Laughlin, Geo. C. Davis, E. L. Ihmsen, David Z. Brickell, Philip Reymer, Alfred H. Logan, John S. Slagle, Thos. Hare.

CENTRAL BANK,
No. 35 Bank Block, Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL ....$100,000.
Bank of Discount and Deposit.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.
DIRECTORS:
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THE MISSING WATER BONDS

Continuation of the Investigation.

Additional Testimony Adduced.

Mr. Ross's Affidavit Produced

Proposition for Settlement of the City's Claim.

The Action of the Commitee Thereon, &c.

The Finance Committee held another meeting, yesterday morning, in the City Controller's office, Colonel Wm. Phillips in the chair. Col. Phillips stated that the object of the meeting was to go on with the investigation, and he desired to call Mr. Ross, ex-Secretary of the Water Commission, but he supposed it would be improper to do so now, as that gentleman had been prosecuted criminally. The Colonel also referred to the affidavit alleged to have been made by Mr. Ross before Commissioner Gamble, and stated that testimony in regard to that matter would also be in order.

After some conversation as to who should be examined first, a messenger was sent for Mr. Gamble, but he was not in his office.

Mr. H. M. Long, who was also understood to have made an affidavit, was also sent for, but he could not be found.

TESTIMONY OF A. M. BROWN, ESQ.

Maj. A. M. Brown, who had seen the affidavit of Mr. Ross, was called and sworn. His testimony was as follows:

I am acquainted with Mr. Ross; saw an affidavit made before United States Commissioner Gamble, asserted to have been made by John Ross; don't know the signature of Mr. Ross, but the name of John Ross was upon it; heard it read, and then took it in my own hands; my recollection of it is that the bonds were placed in the Nation Trust Company with the consent and knowledge of the Commission, for negotiation. The numbers of the bonds were given, &c., and the indebtedness set forth at $531,000; that was the substance of the affidavit; Mr. Acheson also saw the affidavit; saw it on the second Monday after the disappearance of Mr. Grier; it was on Monday afternoon, two weeks after the disappearance of Grier; went with Mr. Acheson and saw it; think it was in the handwriting of Mr. Swoope; it was shown to me by Mr. Swoope, who exhibited Mr. Ross' bank book, also; saw the affidavit in Mr. Swoope's office; there was also another affidavit, made by Mr. Long, whom I see here now; Mr. Acheson read the affidavit in the morning, and I read it in the afternoon; could not say whether Mr. Swoope was in the office or not; the affidavit of Mr. Ross set forth the indebtedness in detail; do not know whether the affidavit was dated before or after the disappearance of Mr. Grier; the bank book of Mr. Grier was first submitted to us; a statement in writing was also submitted, and then the affidavit of Mr. Long.

By Mr. Fetterman—It did not mention the names of the Water Commissioners who gave Mr. Ross the authority to make these deposits.

Major Brown—No, sir; it gave the authority in the general way; I first heard it read by Mr. Swoope, understood it, and afterwards read it myself; it set forth, in general, that the assent and knowledge of the Commissioners had been obtained; it also gave in detail the list of bonds, the amounts, &c., and said something about Wheelen, Townsend & Co., of Philadelphia.

Mr. Fetterman—There was nothing in it which referred to the resolution of April last, directing the deposit of bonds in the Nation Trust Company.

Answer—No, sir. It set forth in a general way that the authority of the Committee was obtained to the deposit of bonds and money with the Nation Bank.

TESTIMONY OF MR. H. M. LONG.

Henry M. Long, sworn—Am acquainted with Mr. Ross; never saw a water extension bond in my life; the only financial transaction of any character with Mr. Ross, was one of a personal favor, which I will explain. My business as financial agent of Smith & Son, takes me to the Water Commission every day, for orders where to deliver pipe; that being so in the month of May last, and April, perhaps, Mr. Ross, on several different occasions, handed me his bank book, and asked me to leave the check in the bank with Mr. Grier; that was the first and last of my business with him. The deposits amounted to about $207,000; (bank book shown) this is the book in which I got the receipts; the first deposit was made May 8; the checks were all of Townsend, Wheelen & Co., and indorsed by D. W. C. Carroll; never carried any water bonds to the board; never knew he was putting a water bond in the National Trust Company; don't know why he deposited there; I took the first check there; imagine why he deposited there; got the book at first, "John Ross, Secretary;" at his request had the book changed to John Ross simply; think this book was left with the bank; know of no authority except what he told me.

Question—What did he tell you?

Answer—He told me that originally the Water Commission intended to negotiate the bonds in several of the city banks, such as Ira B. McVay & Co., Penn Trust Company, Geo. B. Hill & Co., and the Nation Trust Company; that he was authorized to negotiate bonds there; that he had authority to put them there.

Colonel Phillips—When was this?

Answer—Two or three days prior to the deposit of first check.

By Mr. Fetterman—What reason did he say he had for depositing the money in the Nation Bank?

Answer—It was a natural inference that the money was placed there because the bonds were not delivered as yet.

By Mr. Fetterman—What reason do you give for saying the money was required to be deposited there?

Answer—I don't think you have anything to do with what I imagine.

Mr. Fetterman—Why did you think the checks drawn at Philadelphia, and indorsed by Mr. Carroll, should be deposited with the Nation bank?

Answer—Because I thought the bonds were to be negotiated through that bank, and they had not yet been delievered.

By Mr. Negley—Do you know of Mr. Ross making an affidavit that the Commissioners had.

Answer—He made at the same time that I made mine; we signed them together; did not read Mr. Ross' affidavit; it was drawn by Mr. Swoope; did not hear it read; heard it talked about the central idea was that deposits were made by authority of the Water Commission.

To Col. Phillips—All of the deposits above the $297,000 were not made by me; the entries are made principally by Robert J. Grier, Cashier; other entries were made by Thomas Blair and Joseph Dickson; the Blair mentioned is the messenger of the bank; we make our own deposits there, and I cannot tell all of the officers' figures.

To Mr. Negley—No person else but an officer of that bank made the entries. Am positive that Mr. Grier made entries in that book; can't swear to the entries of the others; there was no privacy about the book.

To Mr. Aiken—Do not know that the Directors of the bank knew I was depositing the money.

To Mr. J. H. Jones—Mr. Ross did not impose any secrecy on me. I did no more for him than I would do for any of you gentlemen.

Mr. McCune—Every entry in that bank is made by the clerks of that bank. I examined the books myself.

Col. Phillips—And the books of the bank show the account to have been with John Ross, Secretary.

To J. H. Jones—Could not say that there were any members of the Water Commission present when I received these checks; they might have been passing in and out of the room; no checks were given me on the stairway; they were all given in Mr. Ross' room, and there was no secrecy about the deposits.

A DISCUSSION OF THE AFFIDAVIT.

Then followed a lengthy discussion between members of the committee and counsel in regard to the contents of the affidavit of Mr. Ross. Finally Mr. Swoope took the stand, and testified as follows:

TESTIMONY OF MR. SWOOPE.

Mr. Swoope—Two weeks ago, or immediately after the absence of Grier, Mr. Ross came to me and stated the fact that a large amount of money and bonds had been placed there; he gave me the papers in evidence and was anxious that I should do something to secure the claim of the city; I spent a week in obtaining the evidence as to the validity of the claim and towards the latter end of the week obtained the acknowledgment of the bank officers as to a certain amount of the indebtedness; this affidavit and another was drawn to obtain the acknowledgment of the bank of their liability and the amount of the debt; when I drew the affidavit, that clause relating to the knowledge of the Commission was drawn up on the basis of that resolution passed in April, authorizing the Nation Trust Company to negotiate some of the bonds; that is what it contains; when I saw the report of the affidavit in the paper, and was asked about it, I said there was no affidavit that this transaction took place with the knowledge of the Water Commission; I never saw any other one but this, and the only thing in it referring to the knowledge of the Commission is what was read by Major Brown. I think the Committee will clearly understand me now.

QUESTIONS BY MR. BURGWIN.

By Mr. Burgwin—When you drew that affidavit did Mr. Ross tell you that that resolution was rescinded on July 23?

Answer—I think he did not; I was not aware of that.

Question—Did Mr. Ross tell you that he had placed the bonds in the Nation Trust Company with the consent of the Commissioners?

Answer—He did not, and never said that any member of Water Commission had authorized him to place money or bonds there.

Question—Did Mr. Ross say when the bonds or money were placed there?

Answer—Can't say that he did; but I inferred it was from the commencement of the transactions with the Ntaion Bank, in accordance with the resolution of the Commissioners.

Question—Did he say what amount of bonds he was told to deposit with the Trust Company?

Answer—He did not.

By Mr. Fetterman—He did not say he had any authority for depositing money with the Nation Bank.

Mr. Swoope again explained that there were matters in the affidavit which it would not be well to place before the public at the present time. The paper had been submitted to the counsel for the bank because it had been prepared specially with a view of obtaining their acknowledgement of the liability and indebtedness of the bank.

Mr. Negley moved that the affidavit be read as a whole.

Mr. Swoope—I will read it without a motion.

The gentleman then read the affidavit as follows:

THE AFFIDAVIT.

Allegheny County, ss:

Personally came John Ross, who being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say that Mr. Robert J. Grier, cashier of the Nation Trust Company, applied to him for the privilege of negotiating bonds of the Water Commission and to keep an account with their company; that he thereupon procured permission from the Water Commission to have the Nation Trust Company negotiate a part of the loan; that he delivered to said company for negotiation water extension bonds amounting to $254,000; that he also delivered to Wm. J. Friday, director, to have negotiated by said bank, fifty bonds issued for the improvement of Thirty-third street, of $1,000 each, numbered from one to fifty inclusive, on which he received $13,000 since that time, and for which the bank is entitled to credit; that he also deposited with said bank sundry checks amounting to the sums credited in the bank book herewith exhibited, amounting in all to $320,656 66—of which amount he drew out by checks $96,500 00; that there are two items, to which he is entitled to credit, not included in said bank book, as follows: The proceeds of a note discounted for $3,000, to wit: $2,938 and a deposit of cash, a ticket herewith presented of $2,500, which was paid to John McConnell, Esq., on account of a $5,000 protested check held by City Deposit Bank and Trust Company; that by arrangement with R. J. Grier, Cashier, interest was to be allowed on the daily balances at the rate of seven per cent., and that the correct account is as follows, to-wit:

Water bonds		$254,000 00
Cash proceeds sale of bonds		229,574 66
Interest on daily balances		9,655 32
Street bonds	$50,000 00	
Interest accrued since October, 1873	272 77	
	$50,272 77	
Cr. by cash	13,000 00	
		37,272 77
		$531,522 75

That the above amount is justly due and owing by said Nation Trust Company to deponent, as the agent of the said city of Pittsburgh, all of said money belonging to the said city, excepting the proceeds of the notes above specified. JOHN ROSS.

Sworn and subscribed this 24th day of November, 1872, before H. D. GAMBLE, U. S. Commissioner.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the affidavit, Mr. Swoope explained that there was a mistake in the total amount of $531,000, a bond for $10,000 having been returned, and is now in the possession of the city authorities. The actual indebtedness, therefore, is $521,000.

MR. BURGWIN PROPOUNDS A FEW INQUIRIES.

Question by Mr. Burgwin—Did Mr. Ross say when the bonds were placed there?

Answer—He did not; he said that when the $229,000 became imperiled he put the bonds there to save the original amount.

Question—Then he placed the bonds there after September first?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—He did not say when the application was made by Robert Grier for the privilege of negotiating the bonds?

Answer—No, sir; but I inferred that it was in May last, judging from the date of the resolution. The accounts were kept in the name of John Ross, Secretary; I don't know who the deposit checks were made out by.

THE OPINION OF COUNSEL.

On motion of Mr. McConway, the opinion of the counsel for the city, on the proposition of the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, for the settlement of the claim of the city, was then read. [This document is given in full in the proceedings of Councils elsewhere printed.] The paper was received and filed.

The proposition of the directors and stockholders of the Nation Trust Company for settlement, was next read. [See proceedings of Councils.]

PREPARING FOR COUNCILS.

The proposition was then referred to the City Attorney for his opinion, and often some time spent in consultation, a written opinion was presented, to the effect that Finance Committee could accept, with the approval of councils, the last proposition of the bank.

A resolution was then adopted, instructing the committee to request councils to authorize a settlement upon the proposition approved of the counsel for the city.

After some further discussion, the Committee adjourned to meet on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock, to continue the investigation.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

In the case of Richard Wellington vs. John Stoft, action to recover for the loss of a coal boat, the jury found for the defendant.

In the case of the Real Estate Savings Bank vs. Giles S. Bates, on motion of plaintiff's attorney the court granted leave to plaintiff to withdraw exceptions to return of Sheriff sale filed by plaintiff; and no other exceptions having been filed to said return heretofore confirmed *nisi* the return was confirmed absolutely.

The case of Whitehill vs. Carouthers, being an action for labor done, is on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

169. Canfield vs. Spead.
170. Menter vs. Eckhart.
173. Burns vs. Wehrli.
174. Casey & Fogerty vs. Gallager.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

The contested will case of West and others vs. Irwin and others, was being argued to the jury yesterday.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

144. Clark vs. Hertz, et al.
159. Hand, Jr. vs. Burke & Barnes.
170. Craighead vs. McGrew.
171. Same vs. Same.
172. Hutchinson vs. Padden.
173. Kauffman vs. Padden.
174. Hutchinson vs. Padden.
178. Earnest vs. Charley.
141. Hall vs. Bollman.
153. Alderson va. Hahn.

Quarter Sessions.—Judge Sterrett.

J. J. and Philip King, indicted for larceny, and acquitted.

In the case of John Hickey, indicted for malicious mischief, a *nol pros.* was allowed similar action in the case of John Finney, charged with assault and battery.

Peter Hority and Patrick Fleming, two citizens indicted on oath of officer Michael Harrison, of the Mayor's police, with having refused to assist the officer in making an arrest, after having been called on to do so, were tried and convicted. This is the first conviction here, under the act of Assembly, and the precedent established is an important one.

William Henderson was found guilty of larceny of a pair of boots on oath of Carl Beker, and was sentenced to pay costs and undergo imprisonment in the Workhouse for ninety days.

Daniel McDonald, indicted on oath of Michael Burns for the larceny of a watch, was found guilty.

Henry Thomas, indicted on oath of Patrick H. McKelvey for larceny of an overcoat, was found not guilty.

John Adams and Wm. Harrison, indicted on oath of Samuel Moffat, were found guilty of the larceny of a small quantity of tobacco and cigars, and recommended by the jury to the mercy of the Court.

Nicholas May, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of John Beecher, was found guilty of simply assault.

Nora Wray, indicted on oath of Caroline McQuiston for aggravated assault and battery, was found guilty and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

George W. Shannon was tried on a charge of assault and battery with intent to commit a rape upon Elizabeth Koebert. The jury is out.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Henry Thomas,	John Goggins, et al.
D. I. K. Rine,	James Brown,
Wm. Miller, et al	Adolph Smith,
Wm. Gritie,	Richard Ennins,
Edward Williams,	Geo. C. Frazier,
John Finney,	John N. Miller,
Gerhart Schmalley,	P. J. Steiner,
Eliza McFilley,	Conrad Rosenburgh,
James Liney,	Joseph Rodgers, 2 cases
Chas. H. F. Miller,	Sarah McKinsey,

Great Missionary Demonstration.

The anniversary exercises of the Parent Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced on Sunday and will close this evening. At the Sabbath morning service, special sermons were delivered in ten churches of that denomination in the two cities, by Bishops Simpson, Foster and Wiley, Revs. Eddy, Reid, Dashiel, Jewett, Buckley, George, Swaney, Sites and other distinguished ministers. In the afternoon Missionary mass meetings were held at four different places at the same hour. South Common church, Allegheny, Rev. J. W. Baker, pastor, presiding. Opening exercises by Rev. J. Rothweiler. Addresses by Bishop Foster and Dr. T. M. Eddy, one of the Missionary Secretaries. Mass meeting at Liberty Street Church, Rev. A. R. Rieley, pastor. Rev. Dr. W. Hunter, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, presided. Opening exercises by Rev. W. Long. Addresses by Bishop Simpson and Rev. J. M. Buckley, of Brooklyn. Revs. J. Horner, D. D., and S. M. Vernon, were present. Bingham Street Church meeting (South Side), Rev. L. McGuire, pastor. Addresses by Bishop Wylie, Drs. Reid and George, Drs. C. A. Holmes and Dashiel, and Revs. E. Hingley, R. T. Miller and J. Hollingshead, were present. The fourth mass meeting was at (Lawrenceville) Butler Street Church, Dr. W. B. Watkins presiding, assisted by Mr. J. G. Matthews. Addresses from Rev. Drs. Swany and Jewett, and Rev. N. Sites.

In the evening, sermons, bearing upon the missionary cause, were delivered at Christ church, Smithfield Street, Trinity, Pennsylvania Avenue and Butler Street churches, in Pittsburgh, and at North Avenue, Arch Street and German churches, in Allegheny City, and at Sharpsburg.

Yesterday morning a Missionary Conference meeting was held in Smithfield Street church, Rev. Dr. C. A. Holmes presiding. Short, pithy addresses were delivered as to the best mode of raising the money necessary for the missionary operations of the church during the coming year.

In the afternoon a Missionary Love Feast was held in the same church, Rev. Dr. J. Horner presiding. Brief remarks were made by a number of ministers. The services were interspersed with prayer and singing.

At night the anniversary proper took place at Christ church, Penn street, Bishop Foster presiding. Revs. S. M. Vernon, pastor of the church, and Rev. Dr. Jewett, participated in the opening exercises. After brief introductory remarks by the chairman, addresses were delivered by Dr. Reid, of New York, Dr. George, of Western New York, and Bishop Wiley. Dr. J. Horner announced the programme for to-day, and Bishop Simpson pronounced the Benediction.

This morning at 10½ o'clock a general meeting will be held in the North avenue church, Allegheny city, Rev. Dr. C. A. Holmes, pastor, for the purpose of hearing addresses from returned missionaries, and in the evening the closing exercises will take place in the same church. Bishop Foster and Dr. T. M. Eddy are expected to make addresses. These meetings have been intensely interesting, and we would advise those who have not attended the Sunday and Monday services to avail themselves of the opportunity this morning and evening.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

THE MISSING WATER BONDS.

A Stormy Debate in Joint Session.

PROPOSED SETTLEMENT WITH THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

Grave Charges by Mr. Rafferty—Persons and Papers to be Called—Engineer's Estimates to be Looked After.

A regular semi monthly meeting of the City Councils was held yesterday afternoon and, as was expected, after the developments of the past few days it was a stormy and interesting one. The interest of course centered in the report of the Finance Committee concerning the missing water bonds, and when the debate took place in joint session, the large room was filled to overflowing, citizens filling the lobby to its utmost capacity. In the stormy debate between Mr. Rafferty and Col. Phillips, there was loud applause, in favor of both sides, and sometimes hisses, but the President demanded order in the assemblage, and asked that councils maintain their dignity.

SELECT COUNCIL.

In the absence of President Gross, Mr. Riddell was called to the Chair. The call of the roll showed but six members absent viz: Messrs. Gross, President, Friday, Montooth, McCandless, Shipton and Thompson.

RESOLUTION DEMANDING RESIGNATION.

After the usual preliminaries the regular order of business was called but Mr. Rafferty interrupted it with the introduction of the following:

WHEREAS, The members of the Water Commission, by reason of the late embezzlement of Water bonds, have lost the confidence of the public; therefore,

Resolved, That the members of said Water Commission are hereby respectfully requested to resign and surrender to the city the official trust reposed to them.

Mr. Rafferty moved the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Littell—I, for one, object, as an investigation of the matter is now going on.

Mr. Rafferty said he was credibly informed that there were other frauds; that improper estimates for work had been made by the engineers of the Commission, and that the city was being defrauded. He had this, he said, from the fountain head, and it was necessary for the people and in their interest to have the matter investigated thoroughly by competent and disinterested persons.

Mr. Aiken rose to a point of order, that under the rules the resolution could not be offered at this time.

Mr. Riddell, chairman, sustained the point.

Mr. Rafferty—I move a suspension of the rules.

The call was sustained, and the ayes and nays were demanded on the question by Mr. Rafferty. It was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Brown, G. A., Dannells, Dorrington, Foster, Galvin, Minnick, Murray, O'Neil, Rafferty, Zern—10.

NAYS—Adams, Ahl, Aiken, Atkinson, Atterbury, Brown, R. B., Chalmers, Dietrich, Doyle, Duncan, Elder, Fetterman, Froelich, Goldthorpe, Hains, Hays, Herron, Hunter, Jeremy, Jones, Kirk, Kline, Lally, Liddell, Lloyd, Littell, Marshall, Morrow, McClurg, McCune, McDonald, McKee, McMahon, Pearson, Phillips, Rayburn, Scully, Seely, Smith, Walters, Waring, Wilson—42.

The rules were therefore not suspended. Messrs. Burgwin, Laufman and Watson were excused from voting.

Mr. Kirk said that the report of the Finance Committee should first be heard.

A SPECIAL COMMITTEE DESIRED.

Mr. Rafferty then presented the following and asked leave to call it up when in order:

WHEREAS, The Finance Committee of Councils, by reason of the opposition of those members of this body and others, who are interested in, or connected with, the late embezzlement of city water bonds, have been and are retarded and hindered from making a proper investigation of said frauds on the city; therefore,

Resolved, That a special committee of five, two from Select and three from Common Council be now appointed to take charge and control of and investigate said matter, with power to employ counsel, and to institute proceedings and do all things necessary not only to secure the funds of the city, but to bring to justice and punishment all city officers, principals as well as clerks and directors of the Nation Trust Company, as well as their cashier and assistant. And that in constituting said committee, all members of Council, who are also members of the Water Commission, directors or stockholders in the Nation Trust Company, and who oppose investigation as members of the Finance Committee, shall excluded.

REGULAR ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The regular order of business was then proceeded with.

Mr. Chalmers presented a petition in favor of and an ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Vine street. The petition was received and Mr. Rafferty objected to the ordinance.

Mr. Chalmers moved a suspension of the rules, which was carried. The same member moved the third reading and final passage of the ordinance.

Mr. Rafferty made a determined opposition that a few persons present were interested in the improvement, while poor lot-holders are unable to pay for it at this time. He said that the orphan asylum was unable to pay as there was not enough money in the treasury to buy the orphans bread for the winter. He thought the interests of these orphans should outweigh two or three persons.

Mr. E. P. Jones having been mentioned by name said that he was not a party to the introduction of the ordinance, but he would say that the work would not cost more than $10,000.

Mr. Waring moved to amend that the work be not commenced until June next.

Mr. Chalmers said the work would not be commenced this winter.

The motion of Mr. Waring was lost.

Mr. Rafferty called the ayes and nays on the final passage of the resolution which resulted as follows: Ayes, 40; nays, 16, so that the ordinance was passed finally.

Mr. Riddell, from the chair, presented the report of the Mayor's auditing committee to be called up at the proper time. This report is published elsewhere.

Mr. Foster, resolution instructing the Mayor to place sufficient force of police in the eastern portion of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards. Referred to committee.

The reports of the Committees on Markets and Roads were received. They have already been published.

Mr. Durling presented an ordinance providing for the opening of Virginia avenue. Laid over.

Mr. Elder offered a resolution requesting the Common Council to meet in joint session to hear the report of the Finance Committee. Adopted.

JOINT SESSION.

Common Council having entered the chamber, the chair announced that the business in order was to hear the report of the Finance committee.

REPORT ON THE MISSING BOND QUESTION.

Mr. Phillips then handed to the clerk to read, the report of the Finance committee, together with the first and second propositions made by the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, the opinions of the counsel of the city on the subject, together with resolutions, as will be found below.

The clerk first read the following

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the Honorable the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

Your committee, to whom was referred the resolution of the 24th ult., authorizing an investigation of the manner and sale of the Water bonds alleged to be illegally deposited with the Nation Trust Company bank, respectfully report that they have held regular daily sessions ever since the last meeting of Councils, as much of the time was first consumed in obtaining such evidence, documentary and otherwise, as to enable a full and satisfactory conclusion as to the situation of the bonds and monies in the hands of the bank. This being done, proceedings were had looking to an acknowledgment on the part of the stockholders of the bank of their liability to the city for the full amount claimed, and to an arrangement for such an amicable settlement for such liability as would be acceptable to your honorable bodies. During the conference on the subject between your committee and the stockholders of the bank, through the several attorneys of each, resolutions were adopted relative to legal proceedings against such officers and others as might be interested in the alleged illegal deposits of bonds and cash in accordance therewith. In connection with this necessarily brief statement, we present for your consideration the following resolutions:—

Resolution No. 1.—Relating to the alleged improper use of city funds.

Resolution No. 2.—The provision made by the attorneys of the Nation Bank relating to an amicable adjustment, with promise of security for payment for the debt due the city, accompanied with the opinion of the city attorneys relative thereto, and

Resolution No. 3.—The resolution of the Finance Committee, touching this proposition, all of which are respectfully presented for your consideration and action.

The report, as will be observed, is for want of time, merely one of progress, though you have all the important prominent points before you. In conclusion, your committee propose to hold regular daily sessions so long as any additional necessary information on the the subject can be had.

Signed by the committee.

THE REJECTED PROPOSITION OF SETTLEMENT.

Next read was the following opinion of the counsel of the city on the first proposition of the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company:

To the Finance Committee of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN—We have carefully considered the proposition of the Nation Trust Company, made through its counsel and the counsel of its stockholders, as follows:

1. The Directors and Stockholders of the Nation Trust Company propose that the city of Pittsburgh shall pay the indebtedness at Philadelphia for which the city bonds are held, or otherwise arrange the matter so as to relieve and save said bonds from sacrifice for said indebtedness.

2. That the amount so paid by the city to relieve said bonds, or assumed and secured by the city, for the relief of said bonds, shall be charged against the bank in the cash account in the books of the bank, and deemed an indebtedness to be included in any award made against the bank and in favor the city.

3. The indebtedness of the bank to the city, as soon as ascertained by the award of arbitrators (and also all other indebtedness of the bank), shall be secured by first mortgage on real estate, of ample value—with proper provision for speedy foreclosure and sale, in case of default—to secure the payment of the said indebtedness of the bank as follows, viz: One-fourth in 18 months; One-fourth in 24 months; One-fourth in 3 years, and One-fourth in 4 years, with interest thereon at the rate of— per cent from the date of said award.

4. The controversy between the city and the bank, as to the claim of the former, shall be referred to three referees, mutually chosen, whose award, or that of a majority, shall be final and conclusive, without exception or appeal.

5. The referees—James Veech, Esq., William Holmes, Reuben Miller, Jr.

We are of opinion that this proposition cannot be accepted by your committee or the Councils of the city, and that if it could be, it ought to be rejected as a matter of propriety and expediency. It is a grave question whether Councils have the power to make such an appropriation of city funds as would be necessary to carry the proposed arrangement into effect, or any such investment of municipal monies as is contemplated by it. The Act of Assembly of 6th of April, 1850, restricts the power of Councils to appropriate monies to four specific purposes: 1. For the payment of the interest of the funded debt of the city. 2. For the payment of the salaries of city officers. 3. For the payment of the ordinary current expenses of the city, and 4. For defrayment of the cost of such extraordinary improvements, erections and purchases as may from time to time become necessary for the convenience and prosperity of the public. It is obvious that none of these "objects" and "purposes" would include the extraordinary transaction contemplated by the proposition under consideration.

We think, moreover, that the proposed mortgage would be no additional security for the debt, to that which the city now possesses in the individual liability of each stockholder of the bank to the extent of his entire estate. We are also of opinion that the proposed arbitration is unnecessary and inexpedient. In any proceeding to recover the bonds and money the exact claim of the city can be established with as much certainty as if ascertained by arbitration, which would only waste time and add the risk of an additional and superfluous tribunal.

We think it highly important that there should be an amicable and prompt adjustment of the claim of the city, not only in the interest of the city, but in that of the one hundred and fourteen stockholders of this bank. Hence we have done everything in our power to promote an amicable arrangement, to avoid, if possible, a resort to proceedings in bankruptcy, which would be, almost in itself, a public calamity. So many of the stockholders are leading business men, engaged largely in manufacturing, employing hundreds of persons, and their interests so intermixed and blended into those of the whole community, that to proceed against them in bankruptcy will bring about great destitution and distress, and involve thousands of persons wholly innocent and unsuspecting. But we confess our patience is about exhausted. Two weeks have been spent in vain interviews and consultations between committees and counsel, without having arrived at any tangible or practical result.

It has now come to the question of whether we shall longer protect the interests of these stockholders at a risk of more than half a million of dollars of the money of all the tax-payers, or whether we shall regard the interests of the great body of the people by embracing the full and adequate remedy which the law places in our hands.

Under your resolution, passed on Saturday evening, we have full power to institute such proceedings as we may deem proper to secure the claims of the city. We propose at once to act under that authority, and as soon we can prepare the case we will proceed to invoke every provision of law known to us to enforce the prompt payment or security of the whole amount due by the Nation Trust Company to the city.

Very Respectfully,
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Solicitor.
D. T. WATSON,
H. B. SWOOPE, of Counsel.

Mr. Phillips—That proposition was the first one presented but being rejected under the advice given was withdrawn.

The accepted proposition was next read as follows:

To the Finance Committee of Councils.

The directors and stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, otherwise known as the National Trust Company, propose—

1. That the Receiver already appointed with the consent of all parties, shall proceed to realize on the assets in his hands as rapidly as possible, and apply the proceeds thereof as fast as realized to the payment of the first payment of twenty-five per cent. before its maturity.

2. That the said Directors and stockholders will submit the question of indebtedness of said company to the city of Pittsburgh, including interest on deposits to date of payment, outside of the bonds in Philadelphia, which liability is admitted, to the arbitrament of William Holmes, Thomas M. Howe, and Jas. Veech, whose finding, or that of a majority of them, shall be final and conclusive, and they further agree to furnish all the evidence relied upon by them to the said referees, and said award to be made within ten days.

3. That the said Directors and stockholders will, within twenty days' time from this date, furnish approved securities satisfactory to the city, for the payment of their indebtedness, as follows:

Twenty per cent. in twelve months; twenty per cent. in eighteen months; twenty per cent. in twenty-four months; twenty per cent. in thirty months, and twenty per cent. in thirty-six months, said securities to be given James Veech, Esq., as trustee of stockholders and creditors.

4. That the city undertake to redeem their bonds pledged by notes of the Trust Company, to-wit: By paying notes falling due in January and February, by negotiation of the bonds hypothecated as collateral for them, said stockholders agreeing to pay notes falling due in March, 1874, and also assist in raising the moneys necessary for the payment of the January and February notes by anticipating the payment of said instalments above mentioned as far as they can, and by agreeing that the proceeds of collections by the Receiver shall also be applied to anticipating said reserved payments. That the Trust Company in consideration of this agreement, agreeing to acknowledge their liability to account for the bonds pledged in Philadelphia as collateral for notes. The notes paid and lifted by the city shall be an additional indebtedness to the indebtedness referred to arbitration, and shall be paid as above provided.

5. This agreement not to disable the city, or any other creditor, from proceeding against any stockholders who may endeavor to put their property out of the reach of creditors or to prefer any of their creditors.

6. The bonds of the city pledged in Philadelphia and lifted hereafter by the company shall be returned to the city forthwith on the payment of said notes.

7. The expenses attending the trust and providing the securities shall be defrayed by the stockholders, also interest to be allowed the city at the rate of seven per cent., the amount payable on the bonds so far as monies are paid by the city in redeeming said bonds.

THE FAVORABLE OPINION OF THE SOLICITORS.

To the Finance Committee:

GENTLEMEN—We are of the opinion that you have the power to accept, with the approval of Councils, the last proposition submitted to you by the Nation Trust Company. In this proposition the objectionable feature of the appropriation of money by the city, for the payment of certain notes, contained in the former opinion submitted to you this morning, is obviated. The city will, under the last proposition, make no further appropriation of money, but will merely act in such way as to prevent sacrifice of the bonds pledged as collateral for the Philadelphia notes.

The expediency of accepting or rejecting this proposition is wholly with you.

Respectfully,
THOS. S. BIGELOW,
D. T. WATSON,
H. B. SWOOPE.

At the conclusion of the reading of the documents a debate took place on the question of adjourning the joint session. Members favored adjournment because of the necessity of regular and particularly legal proceedings, owing to the importance of the business to be transacted. It was contended on the other hand that the action in joint session could be re-acted upon by both branches separately, and that a discussion in joint session would be more to the information of all parties. During this discussion,

Mr. Riddell asked the important question whether or not any proceedings in bankruptcy that might be instituted would interfere with the settlement.

Mr. Phillips replied that under all circumstances the stockholders could be held liable, but all contingencies could not be provided for. As the stockholders were making every effort to provide for a full payment it was not likely that any one would be so heartless as to attempt to put one hundred and fourteen men, mostly merchants, into bankruptcy. It would be disastrous to the city.

Mr. Zern agreed with Col. Phillips, and said that arrangements were being perfected to pay in full.

Mr. McCune said that he was prepared to act, but it might be well to have a discussion, publish the proposition, report the opinions of the Solicitor and have a special meeting on Wednesday.

Mr. Phillips said that it was necessary to act promptly, as only ten days were given the stockholders to complete their arrangements.

After some further discussion the motion to adjourn the joint session was lost.

Mr. Negley, Chairman of the Common Branch, now read the resolution passed by the Finance Committee empowering the Mayor to issue compulsory processes to compel the attendance of witnesses before the committee for further investigation.

A SENSATION.

Mr. Rafferty then called up the preamble and resolution, the second presented by him which he offered as a substitute. He called the ayes and nays on the question.

Mr. Rafferty—The Finance Committee knew of this steal going on, and now these same men are to decide on the question, (excitement.) One member of the Finance Committee handled $50,000 of the bonds as collateral, and had a note in the bank. Let the public have the truth by putting a special committee of men disinterested to investigate the matter.

Mr. Evan Jones—I rise to a point of order. Who are these members of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Rafferty—I can give the names.

The call of "give us the names" was heard all over the house.

Mr. Rafferty—The chairman (pointing toward Mr. Phillips), can tell you as well as I.

Mr. Phillips—I don't know a man on that committee that knew of this matter. I did not know it until some two weeks ago.

Mr. Rafferty—Mr. Swoope stated before the Finance Committee that at Charley Armstrong's house he met Mr. Dickson, President of the bank, who said that Mr. Friday had offered him these bonds to negotiate, others had told him of a party that was hard up while the city owed them $163,000. [Applause from the lobby.]

To Mr. Phillips—You heard that as well as me.

Mr. Littell—In justice to Mr. Friday, who is a member of the committee, I would say that he has not attended its meetings lately on account of his connection with the bank.

Mr. Rafferty, neither did Mr. Burgwin who took an oath to do his duty attend to the meetings and see that the business of the water commission was properly attended to. He should have taken care of the bonds, (applause) I don't want to put any of these people in bankruptcy but let those not interested investigate and not "pack" a committee. Give us a special committee.

Mr. Chambers thats the worst excuse I ever heard—didn't attend—and let the city be robbed. (Applause.)

Mr. Negley—I rise to a point of order. We from Common Council were called in to hear the report of the Finance Committee. If we do not adjourn the joint session let us go to the business before us. I agree with Mr. Rafferty except as to the mode of investigation. I am determined so far as lays in my power to find every criminal and to prosecute all to the bitter end, no matter who they may be. Now, let us understand the business before us.

Mr. Phillips—We merely want to examine the plan. Mr. Rafferty has charged certain men with being mixed up with this matter. Mr. Friday has not attended a meeting of the committee for six months to my knowledge; in fact, I had forgotten that he was a member. We heard these stories and sent for Mr. Dickson; we interrogated him. After he got through Mr. Swoope made some remarks, among other things that Mr. D. had said things that were not true. Now, to my knowledge, there is not a man on that committee that is in any way dishonorably mixed up in this business. I will go as far as any one to prosecute the guilty parties, and when shown, I will arraign them. The gentleman (Mr. Rafferty) was admitted to the committee meeting and we want to go as far as we can in this investigation. Now I say that that committee, composed of as honest men as can be found in this city, and they as true as the gentleman who arraigns them, why it would appear that this gentleman is the only honest one here. If you let this committee go on they will secure the city for every dollar. I take it that not one of the Commission, nor even the Secretary, intended to wrong the city. These men have committed errors, I will admit, but we are not to brand them as thieves for that. The gentleman had better take care; the men referred to are ones who will take care of their reputations at any cost.

Mr. Phillips was here interrupted but continued:

I am after the truth, and will have it, let those suffer who may.

Mr. Rafferty—Why the gentleman told me one time that he had worked a long time for the city and had only made some $33,000 or $34,000.

Mr. Phillips—Why that was only a joke.

Mr. Rafferty then spoke of an instance where bonds were issued and negotiated to which he had objected because the money was not then needed and there was money laying idle in the Treasury. Commission had to be paid on this and interest. He further referred to the laying of water pipe on the hill in the outside district, after which improved streets were wanted and allowed. Then the water pipe was taken up and relaid at the cost of the city. That is the way the first three-fourth million water bonds went squandered by these same men. I don't care how much "blow" is made, the people will take a hand in this.

The speaker was here interrupted by a number of voices, but he maintained the floor, saying "I will keep it till I am heard." Confusion.

Mr. Evan Jones called order, saying we came here for business not to be blackguarding.

Mr. Rafferty—I am not blackguarding any one. The people are tired of these men and want them at home. [Laughter]. They were to look after the city's interest, but their work has not been well done. Try somebody else, give them a rest. [Applause].

A motion to adjourn the join session was again made but not acted upon.

Mr. Lloyd replied to Mr. Rafferty regarding the expenditure of the first three-quarter million loan, expended before the Water Commission was created, in the extension of pipes through the new city districts. He was not on the committee all the time, but he would vouch for the honest expenditure. "Let the gentleman point out any squandering—I'll prove that the expenditure was done by as good men as Bernard Rafferty."

Mr. Rafferty—I can do it.

Mr. Phillips—I hope we will proceed to business. It is absolutely necessary that we arrange this matter.

The second resolution was then read by Mr. Negley.

Mr. Phillips stated that the men named as arbitrators were selected by the city and concurred in by the stockholders.

AN OBJECTION.

Mr. Joseph Hays, Thirty-sixth ward, asked whose notes they were that the city was to pay. It appeared to him that to lift the notes of persons who had given the city bonds as collateral stolen property was a premium on rascality. Where will this end? Some wild cat bank may get city bonds, sell them and then fail. I think it, said the gentleman, sound policy to lose a good round sum rather than to set such a precedent for further transactions of a similar nature.

Mr. Phillips said that every stockholder of the bank was liable and this arrangement would not release them. The majority of them knew nothing of the illegal transactions—were innocent of them—yet were willing to make good the loss. The money we are looking after is not ours, it is the taxpayers, and it is our duty to do the best we can to recover it.

Some further parley took place between Messrs. Phillips and Rafferty, during which the latter said that he knew a number of stockholders who were not willing to pay this money.

Mr. Smith hoped that Mr. Rafferty would stick to the truth—that the assertion that parties to whom $163,000 was due from the city had notes there was untrue.

Mr. Rafferty said he was misunderstood.

A STATEMENT.

Mr. McConway asked and obtained permission to answer the statements made by Mr. Rafferty, regarding Mr. Friday. Mr. Friday states and is willing to make affidavit to it that on a certain day an inclosed package was brought to his office by a messenger who stated that he, Mr. Friday, was requested to hand it to Mr. Grier. Mr. Friday delivered the package and this was all there was of it.

On motion joint session now adjourned and Common branch retired to their chamber.

The question now came on the substitute offered by Mr. Rafferty and a call for the yeas and nays. The latter was lost.

Mr. Rafferty—I will move for a committee of seventy as in New York.

Mr. Kirk, after a few remarks, moved as an amendment, called forth by the assertion of Mr. Rafferty that there was fraud in the estimates of work done, that a competent engineer and assistants be employed to examine and report whether the allegations be true or not.

The amendment was adopted, and as amended the original resolution was adopted.

The recommendation of the committee to accept the second proposition of the stockholders was then taken up and discussed.

Mr. Kirk advocated it, and Mr. Rafferty again brought up the question of the status of the case if any depositor should undertake proceedings in bankruptcy.

Mr. Phillips said there were some $250,000 on deposit, of which above $130,000 was outside of the stockholders and directors. The stockholders will do the best they can with the depositors, and bankruptcy proceedings are not likely if the city affairs are settled.

The motion to adopt the resolution and accept the proposition was then carried, but two or three voices being in the negative.

Mr. Phillips moved a suspension of the rules and the motion was adopted finally.

Mr. Riddell at this point called Mr. McCune to the chair, and unfinished business was proceeded with.

The several ordinances regarding the City Engineer's office, presented at a previous meeting by Mr. Kirk, were then taken up and again laid over.

The ordinance establishing a grade on Wylie avenue, between Kirkpatrick street and Herron avenue, was taken up and after a long discussion was defeated, wanting the requisite votes to pass finally.

The resolution from the Printing Committee, authorizing the payment of extra bills to the papers doing the city printing was passed.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

A quorum being present, Council proceeded to business, Maj. Negley, President, in the chair.

Mr. Fulton presented a remonstrance of Dr. Walters and others, against granting R. Mawhinney permission to grade Black's alley. Referred to Special Committee on Black's alley.

Also, resolution for appointment of a Committee to report modifications of acts of Assembly known as the Penn avenue acts, and of acts of Assembly relative to Special Commissions outside of Councils. Passed. The Committee was not announced.

Mr. Joseph Moore, communication from the City Controller, covering exceptions to the election of C. A. Pender, as one of the Commissioners for the improvement of Grandview avenue. The exceptions were signed by Messrs. A. & W. K. Nimick. The communication was received and filed.

Mr. Joseph Moore, on ordinance for the improvement of Butler street, from near McMahon's refinery to Collins avenue, under the Penn Avenue Act. Passed finally.

Mr. Jones presented ordinances for the opening of Emmett and Wadsworth streets, at the width of forty feet. Passed.

Also, petition and ordinance for opening of Soho street, from Emmett street to Centre avenue, at the width of fifty feet. Passed. Also, for opening Soho street from Fifth avenue to Wadsworth street. Passed. Also, for opening Beelen street from Mohawk to Soho streets. Also, an ordinance changing name of "Beelen" street, from Soho to Boston street, to "Boston" street. Passed.

Also, an ordinance for the improvement, under the Penn Avenue Act, of the following connecting streets Soho, Wadsworth, Emmett, Beelen and Boston streets. Passed.

Mr. Finley, petition for fire plug on Frankstown avenue; referred. Also, petition to locate Park street from Spring to Remington street; referred. Also, petition for three gas lamps in the Twenty-first ward; referred.

A CURB ON A PASSENGER RAILWAY

Mr. West offered the following:

An ordinance providing that hereafter no car shall be run over the tracks of the Central Passenger Railway Company, on Fourth avenue, between Cherry alley and the western side of Smithfield street, at a faster gait than a walk, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offense, to be recovered from the conductor and driver of the car.

The passage of the ordinance was objected to by Mr. Fleming, and it was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Hays—An ordinance granting John Siebert right to erect a frame building in the Twenty-eighth Ward. Referred to Building Inspector.

STREET BUSINESS.

Mr. Jones, of the Street Committee, presented the monthly report of expenditures, as already published. Also, the following business:

Ordinance to grade and pave Thirty-fifth street, from Butler street to the Allegheny River. Passed.

Ordinance to open Sarah street, from Thirtieth street to the city line. Referred back to committee.

Ordinance for eighteen-inch sewer on south side of Butler street, from Reed to Thirty-sixth street. Passed.

Resolution referring to Board of Viewers the repaving of Leech street. Passed.

Resolutions were also passed for the payment of sundry bills.

Assessment plan of Spencer Avenue Bridge; plan of assessment of Bates Street Culvert; and plan of Diamond, Liberty and Fourth avenue sewers, were approved.

SURVEY REPORT.

Mr. Fleming, of the Survey Committee, submitted a report, with the following ordinances:

Locating Emmett street; locating Soho street; locating Wadsworth street; locating the extension of Beelen street, all of which were passed finally. Establishing grade of Stanton avenue; from Butler street to culvert at Hite's run—referred back to the Committee. Establishing grade on Forbes street, from Miltenberger street to Shady lane, passed. Establishing grade on Forty-second street; from Butler street to Penn avenue, laid over for the present. Plan of extension of Beelen street, from Angle to Soho street approved. Plan of Douglas avenue—referred back to committee.

Mr. West moved to suspend the regular order of business, and take up report of Finance Committee passed.

THE WATER BONDS INVESTIGATION.

The President then read the resolutions passed in Select, authorizing the Finance Committee to issue subpœnas and compulsory process to compel the attendance of persons and the production of books and papers before said Committee, at such time and place as they may deem best; and empowering said Committee to employ a competent engineer and assistants, and such clerical force as may be required, to measure and estimate all work done and material furnished, and report to Councils whether the same corresponded with the money expended. This action was concurred in.

The Clerk then read the propositions for settlement, on the part of the National Trust Company, as given in proceedings of the joint session.

President Negley (Mr. McConway in the chair) moved that Common Council concur in the above action. He stated that he was opposed to putting any person or corporation into bankruptcy, because it was not the best way, or the just way, of obtaining a settlement. This was true of all cases of which he had any knowledge, and was particularly true of this case. The vast majority of the stockholders of the bank, if not all of them, were innocent of any fraud, and in justice to them they should have the time asked for. It would only be three years until the last allotment would be paid; and the city, in the judgment of the speaker, could not find a more easy or just way out of the unfortunate difficulty in which it had been placed.

After some further discussion the yeas and nays were called, and the action of Select Council was concurred in with but one negative vote—that of Mr. P. Foley, of the Thirty-fourth ward.

The Council then adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Lucille Western was well received last night by a large and brilliant audience. To-night she will appear as Margaret Rookley, in the Child Stealer. She has given her thrilling performance of this part during her present engagement, and so we risk nothing promising an evening of more than usual pleasure to all who shall be able to attend. Mr. W. H. Whalley appears as Dick Craddock, a character peculiarly fitting his abilities.

Academy of Music.

Fox & Denier's pantomime company reintroduced "Humpty Dumpty" last evening to a very large number of his old friends, the house being well filled in all parts. This turning out of the people was remarkable, considering the unpleasant condition of the streets, and the threatening of a rain storm. The pantomime was as good or perhaps better than ever, much that was fresh and novel having been introduced. Of course it was excruciatingly funny, and kept the audience laughing boisterously from first to last. The only thing open to criticism was this: Mr. Denier is a little too broad in some of his actions—open, in fact, to the charge of indelicacy. This is the more to be regretted, since he is one of the best of clowns. His clownship should profit by this gentle reminder, and tone his performance down slightly; and he will find that the people will enjoy it better and give him more applause than now. "Humpty Dumpty" will be repeated this evening.

Trimble's Varieties.

There was a large audience at this theater, last night, to reap a harvest of unmixed enjoyment from a performance given by the first-class variety company there engaged. The Remmelsburg sisters' ballet troupe, the singers and dancers, and the dramatic company all gave full satisfaction. The bill for to-night is a first rate one. There will be a matinee to-morrow afternoon.

Library Hall.

Cal Wagner's Minstrels are coming, and much joy and jollity comes with them. The troupe consists of twenty-one star performers, with the guiding genius of Wagner himself at their head. We take the following extract from a Syracuse notice of one of their performances:

The music was really enjoyable; the witticisms were fresh and pithy, and the local hits by Wagner himself brought down the house every time. Green and Sadler are big on song and dance—they were called forth several times. And so was Wagner "Nineteen" times, and so the "Mokes Family." Earl Bruce, the double voiced, is a card. The large audience was kept busy all the evening either encoring or bursting with laughter.

The Wagners will be at Library Hall next Monday, the 15th, and remain one week only.

Libel Suit.

W. W. Wagner and William Shaw, of Mansfield, appeared before Ald. McMasters, yesterday afternoon, and made information against John M. Davis, editor of the *Labor Tribune*, for libel upon them, in the publication, in last week's issue, of an alleged slanderous attack. The defendant was arrested and gave bail in $1,000 for a hearing on Saturday afternoon. The prosecutors are coal miners.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

AN inquest was held yesterday over the body of Patrick McCabe, who died, as already reported, from injuries received from a fall into the excavation made for the Try street sewer. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

CORONER MCCALLIN yesterday morning held an inquest on the remains of George Eckert, who died Sunday evening from the results of being kicked by a horse, as previously reported. A verdict of accidental death was returned. Deceased was a German by birth, thirty-six years of age, and unmarried.

THE fourth annual reunion of the Fred. Fisher Barge Club will be given at Wilkins Hall on Friday evening, December 12, 1873, when a pleasant time may be expected. A grand dance will take place, when music will be furnished by the Mozart band, and figures called by Col. Christy. The management will spare no pains to make the affair an entire success.

YOUNG FOLKS' JOURNAL for December is before us, and is a capital number, both in point of illustrations and table of contents. It contains such stores of stories, anecdotes, puzzles, games, etc., as will delight the eyes of the class for which they are intended—the rising generation. The paper is published monthly by the Lukens sisters, a family of young girls, at Brinton, Pa., and is meeting with deserved success. The girls offer great inducements to subscribers, single or in clubs, in the way of premiums. *Young Folks' Journal* costs but a dollar a year, and will furnish the value of many times that amount in amusement and instruction.

ADDITIONAL RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 8.—River twenty-nine feet two inches and stationary. Arrived—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling. Drizzling rain all day.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 8.—River risen six inches the last twenty-four hours at five this afternoon, with eleven feet six inches in canal and nine feet three inches in pass down Indian chute. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville. Departures—Andy Baum, Cincinnati; Charmer, Cincinnati; Sandy, Troy.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, December 8.—Cloudy, mild and damp; mercury 50 to 56 degrees. River fallen one foot; now twenty-seven feet above low water. Port List—Down—Bowling Green, Coal Bluff, Arlington, Arkansas Belle. Up—Quickstep, Florence Lee, Geo. Roberts, Mary Houston, Morning Star, Mary Ament. Business lively.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 8.—River still rising. Up to five feet six inches to-day; twenty-five feet large on shoals. Departed—Ada Hellman, Cairo. The Tyrone is expected to-night. Weather cloudy and pleasant.

Cairo.

CAIRO, December 8.—Arrived—Chas. Brown, Louisville; Capitol City, Vicksburg; Peytona, New Orleans; Scudder, Vicksburg. Departed—Ben Franklin, Cincinnati; Yeager, St. Louis; Capitol City and Mollie Moore, St. Louis; Peytona, Cincinnati. River risen one foot ten inches. Cloudy and warm.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 8.—Arrived—Colossal, Quincy; Mary Alice, New Orleans; St. Joseph, Memphis. Departed—Mary Alice, New Orleans; Chester, Memphis; Colossal, Keokuk. River fallen fourteen inches, with five feet and a half on worst bars to Cairo. Steady rain nearly all day.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 8.—Warm and clearing. River rising steadily. Arrived—J. D. Parker, Cincinnati; Pat Cleburne, New Madrid; Clarksville, Arkansas river. Departed—Utah, Belle Memphis, St. Louis; Bismarck, Exporter, Waverley, New Orleans; Belfast, Vicksburg.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, December 8.—Down—Robt. Mitchell. Clear and warm. River rose two feet the last twenty-four hours.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, December 8.—Raining at intervals for the past forty-eight hours. River at a stand. Indications of another rise. Six feet by gauge.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 8.—No arrivals. Departed—Crescent City and barges, St. Louis; Katie, Chicot City. Cloudy and pleasant.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 8.—Cotton active; sales 8,750 bales; good ordinary to strict good ordinary at 14a14¾c; low middling to strict low middling 15a15¾c; middling to strict middling 16a16¾c; good middling 17¾a17¾c. Receipts since Saturday, 18,183 bales. No exports. Stock, 164,824 bales; unsold, 56,700 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, December 8.—Cotton opened firm, closed weak; middlings 15c; low middlings 14¾c; good ordinary 14c. Net receipts, 5,727 bales; exports coastwise, 619 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 41,953 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, December 8.—Market steady; middlings 15c. Net receipts, 7,939 bales. Exports—Continent 2,245 bales, coast 4,146 bales; sales, 2,307 bales; stock 109,875 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, December 8.—Demand moderate; good ordinary 13¾c; ordinary 12¼c. Net receipts, 3,305 bales. Exports—Continent 1,357 bales, coastwise 1,575 bales; sales 3,000 bales; stock 52,450 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, December 7.—Market easier, with fair demand; middlings 14½a14¾c; low middlings 14¼a14¾c; strict good ordinary 14c. Net receipts, 6,149 bales; exports, coast 2,301 bales; sales 1,200 bales; stock 50,019 bales.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 8.—Flour—stock to small for export demand; double $6; treble $6 50a8; family $8 50a9 50. Corn quiet at 73a75c. Oats steady at 54a55c. Bran dull at $1. Hay dull; prime $23; choice $25. Pork—new scarce and held at $15. Dry salt shoulders firm at 6¾c. Bacon scarce and firm at 7¾a7¾c. Choice hams scarce; old 10a10½c; new 13a14c. Lard dull; tierce 8a8½c; keg 9¼a10c. Sugar firmer; inferior 4a4¾c; common 5a5¾c. Molasses active and higher; fair, 49a50c; prime 54a56c; strictly prime to choice 57a60c. Whisky firmer, 93a95c; Cincinnati, $1 02. Coffee unchanged; fair to prime jobbing 22¼a25c. Cornmeal firm at $3 50.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, December 8.—Cattle—receipts 2,889; markets moderately active and firm; fair to choice native steers $4 75a5 50; extra $5 75a6; Texans, through $2 50a3; corn fed $3a4; shipments 1,000. Hogs—receipts 28,578; market active, higher and somewhat excited; all sold range $4 40a4 90 for common to choice; shipments 5,467. Sheep—market quiet at $2 50a4 00.

LECTURE COURSE.

Prof. W. S. Andrews.

This celebrated "Dialectic Recitationist" will appear this evening at Library Hall under the auspices of the Library Association. We are delighted at the prospect of hearing him, for in these depressed and depressing times a good laugh is just the thing we need to "drive dull care away." Prof. Andrews is described as one of the drollest, one of the most indescribably funny lecturers on the rostrum, and yet elegant withal.

The New York *Herald* says of him:

"His lecture consists of a choice collection of anecdotes illustrating national character, strung together by a thread of explanatory comments. In turn, he assumes the character of an Irishman, Yankee, Negro, Scotchman, Yorkshireman, and a dozen other varieties of civilized or partially civilized human beings; and his delineations are at once faithful and amusing. He is, indeed, an admirable teller of stories. Perhaps the art of rendering successfully gems of humor is as rare and welcome a gift to the average audience of the lyceum as a talent for vigorous declamation. There can be no doubt of Mr. Andrews becoming a very popular feature in future lecture courses."—New York *Herald*, October 10, 1872.

Let the house be crowded.

Thanksgiving Day—Acknowledgement.

"The Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor," gratefully acknowledges the receipt of thirty-seven dollars and seven cents from Mr. Rinehart, a Thanksgiving collection donated by the First Methodist Church on Fifth avenue. From Mr. Loy, sixty-two dollars and thirty cents, the proceeds of Thanksgiving collection in the Second Presbyterian, Dr. Howard's, Church. From Mr. Graham Scott, eighty-three dollars and ninety-seven cents, collection taken up at the union meeting of the First, Second and Third U. P. Churches on Thanksgiving Day. The Association gratefully acknowledges its indebtedness to the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, the *Evening Leader*, and the *Evening Chronicle* for publishing its notices gratuitously.

MRS. LEVI WADE, Secretary.

John Stevenson's Sons & Co.,

No. 93 Market street, will open their holiday stock Wednesday, December 10th, embracing new and beautiful goods in their line. They invite examination of their stock, feeling assured that purchasers will be pleased with styles and prices.

The New Colonnade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., is the most convenient Hotel to all the principal churches.

Rising Sun Flour,

Bags and barrels, to-day.

Winter Term

of Kenwood School, New Brighton, Pa., begins December 15.

DIED:

OLIVER—On Sabbath morning, the 7th inst., Mrs MARY OLIVER, aged eighty-four years, at the family residence, (Negley mansion), in Nineteenth ward.

Funeral will take place on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will leave William McCallin's, Fifth avenue, at 12½ o'clock.

WRIGHT—Drowned, on Thursday, December 4th, near Portsmouth, Ohio, JOHN WRIGHT, formerly of this city.

Funeral at Portsmouth, MONDAY, December 8th.

QUINN—On Monday, December 8, 1873, at 7 o'clock A. M., TERANCE QUINN, in the eightieth year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mr. Hamill, No. 135 Second avenue, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ, Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers. TTHS

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,
UNDERTAKER
117 FOURTH AVENUE.
Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

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Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized.
Light Work our Specialty.
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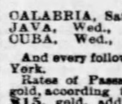
Sail every THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
From Pier 45, North River, New York.

Rates of Passage:

CABIN—$70, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation.
Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE—To Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30.
PREPAID CERTIFICATES, $32 currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Italy, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage, at 33 Broadway.
Apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York, or to
WM. BINGHAM, 143 Smithfield street, or
T. H. MURRAY, 7 Ninth street, or
THOMAS H. RATTIGAN, 47 Smithfield street,
MAX SHAMBERG, 163 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.



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JAVA, Wed., Nov. 19	ALGERIA, Wed., Dec. 10
CUBA, Wed., Nov. 26	RUSSIA, Wed., Dec. 17

And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, or to
JOHN J. McCORMICK, Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.
N. B.—Cabin plans on hand.

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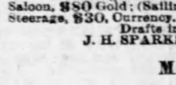

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BALTIC	Capt. Kennedy.
REPUBLIC	Capt. Gleadell.
CELTIC	Capt. Thompson.
ADRIATIC	Capt. Perry.

Passenger Accommodations Unrivaled.
Saloon, $80 Gold; (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold). Steerage, $30, Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32.
Drafts in sums to suit.
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I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and Dealers by KEG OR CAR LOAD,
AT LOW PRICES.
SAFETY FUSE constantly on hand.
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In Elevator and to arrive, for sale by
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Get the Best
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Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired.
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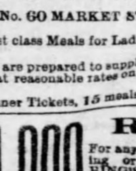

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First class Meals for Ladies and Gentlemen.
We are prepared to supply Balls and Parties with Suppers at reasonable rates on the shortest notice.
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For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TThs

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Engagement for ONE WEEK ONLY, commencing MONDAY, December 8.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Fox & Denier's
PANTOMIME TROUPE.
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The Sole Acknowledged Rival of
G. L. FOX as CLOWN,
In his Famous Pantomime, entitled
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As played for 3 years in New York City.
25 TALENTED PERFORMERS—AN ARRAY OF SPECIALTY ARTISTS.
Secured Seats may be had at Hale's Music Store, 103 Smithfield street, and at the Academy Box Office.

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ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD ... Managers.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE SUCCESS,
LUCILLE WESTERN
WILL REMAIN A FEW NIGHTS MORE.
TUESDAY EVENING, December 9th, 1873, her Great Character,
MARGARET ROOKLEY,
IN THE
CHILD STEALER.
DICK CRADDOCK ... W. H. WHALLEY.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER.
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE ... Lessees and Managers.
H. W. WILLIAMS ... Stage Manager.
TO-NIGHT, and at our Popular Family Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday,
The Kine Brothers, the Female Minstrels, the Remmelsberg Sisters, the "Mirror of Beauty" Ballet Troupe, Charley Gardner, Amy Lloyd, &c. &c. The comic drama called 100 YEARS HENCE. Coming, the original and only E. D. Davies.

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The Lecture Committee take pleasure in announcing an engagement with New York's great Dialectic Recitationist and Humorist,
Prof. W. S. ANDREWS,
WHO WILL APPEAR ON
Tuesday Evening, Dec. 9th
Subject: "DIALECT HUMOR."
Grand Concert by the Great Western Orchestra, from 7 to 8.
TICKETS ... 75 Cents.
Owing to the great crowd expected, tickets will be on sale at the Library and at Hunley's, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., on Mondays and Tuesdays.

FREE LECTURE,
At the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Penn and Sixth streets, on
Thursday Evening, Dec. 11th,
Commencing at 8 o'clock, by
REV. F. A. NOBLE, D. D.
Subject—"Conditions of Thinking."
You are invited.

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A sale in partition in the estate of Alex. McClurg, deceased.
3 Lots on Fifth avenue, adjoining Dispatch buildings, 20 feet front (each) and 120 feet deep, with the buildings occupied as stores.
2 Lots, 18 feet each, fronting on Virgin alley, 120 feet (immediately in rear of above Lots,) with buildings.
3 Lots, 18 feet each front on Wood street, near Fourth avenue, 90 feet deep, with five story buildings, occupied as business houses, with Hall above. Known as Lafayette Hall.
1 Lot, 30 feet front on Fourth avenue, four stories, building occupied as offices.
To Capitalists or Business Men here is one of the best chances that has been offered for a long time to make a good investment that will pay largely on the amount invested, at the same time the property is increasing in value, which we believe will in a short time cause it to be among the most valuable in the city.
It will be sold at a reasonable price and on good terms to close up the estate. Apply to
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Situated in Chartiers Township, three miles from the city and ten minutes' walk from Ingram's Station, Pan Handle Railroad; one Frame House, Stable and other Outbuildings. Also, a beautiful Spring of clear Water; bearing Fruit Trees of various kinds, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries and other small fruits in abundance. Entire ground surrounded by a board fence. Inquire of
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FOR SALE—
A Warehouse on Liberty Street.
The four-story Warehouse, No. 337 Liberty street, second door from Tenth st., (late Wayne), 21 feet front by 69 feet depth. One of the best business locations in the city. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of S. McCRICKART, 331 Liberty street, or Dr. ROBERT WRAY, 132 Webster avenue. tf

STEEL MANUFACTURERS

STEEL CASTINGS
UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.
We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish, Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,
Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS
PARK, BROTHER & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works
ANDERSON & WOODS
Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO, BEST
Refined German Plow and Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
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BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL,
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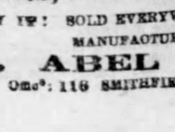
CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES,
ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SEAT SPRINGS,
AXLES AND STEEL TIRE,
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plates.
STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.
82 Water and 100 First ave., Pittsburgh, P

WHO KILLED THEM?



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IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING
Rats, Mice or Roaches.
TRY IT! SOLD EVERYWHERE! TRY IT
MANUFACTURED BY
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Office: 119 SMITHFIELD St., Pittsburgh.

AUCTION SALES.

Books at Auction
PRATT'S
36th ANNUAL SALE
Of Standard, Miscellaneous and Juvenile Books; fine Bibles, Albums, Diaries, &c. &c.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
By Auction every Evening and Private Sale every day at
McILWAINE'S AUCTION ROOM,
OPP. POST-OFFICE, SMITHFIELD ST.

Bookcases, Brussels Carpets, Chairs, &c.
FRIDAY MORNING, December 12, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by order of Thos. Steel, Esq., Surveyor of Customs, at Pittsburgh Custom House,
2 BOOKCASES, 5 PAPER CASES, 150 YDS. BRUSSELS CARPET, 3 OFFICE TABLES, OFFICE CHAIRS, MATTING, MONEY TABLE, OFFICE RAILING, HAIR-CLOTH LOUNGE, 7 PR. DAMASK WINDOW CURTAINS, &C.
A. M'ILWAINE, Auctioneer.

One Half of Charleston,
THE CAPITAL OF WEST VIRGINIA, TO BE
Sold at Public Auction,
ON
December, 20th, 1873,
AT THE
Cotton Opera House,
IN CHARLESTON, W. Va.
In the midst of one of the greatest Coal, Iron, Salt and Lumber regions of the world, the principal city of the Kanawha Valley bids fair from the rapidity of its growth, since the completion of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, to become one of the largest manufacturing cities in the country. Surrounded by hills, the extent of level ground is limited. The West End, embracing nearly one-half of the entire site upon which the city is built, and that portion which will be in five years, owing to its many advantages, the most important part of the city, will be sold at Auction, December 20, 1873.
Lots fronting forty-five feet, will in all probability not sell for more than six dollars per front foot.
TERMS—Only $30 in hand cash on each lot, and the balance in one, two, and three years. Title perfect.
See Mitchell's New Map of West Virginia, or send for map and pamphlet to
WEST CHARLESTON EXTENSION CO.
Charleston is only 15 hours by rail from Richmond or Washington, and 15 hours by rail and boat from Cincinnati. Hotels finest in the State. Parties from a distance purchasing lots will be given return tickets. M-W-F.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—
On and after NOVEMBER 2D, 1873, Trains will leave and arrive as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Ex.	2:50 a m	Mail Train	1:20 a m
Mail Train	7:45 a m	Fast Line	1:55 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	12:20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	8:40 a m
Philadelphia Ex	4:40 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	9:20 a m
Fast Line	7:50 p m	Pacific Ex.	1:55 p m
		Way Passenger.	8:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:05 a m	Walls No. 1	6:40 a m
Brint'n Ac No. 1	7:00 a m	Brin'n Ac No. 1	7:40 a m
Walls No. 2	10:20 a m	Walls No. 2	8:25 a m
Walls No. 3	11:45 a m	Brin'n Ac No. 2	9:00 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac No. 1	2:40 p m	Johnstown Ac.	10:45 a m
Walls No. 4	3:10 p m	Walls No. 3	1:20 p m
Johnstown Ac.	3:50 p m	Walls No. 4	2:40 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 2	4:50 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac No. 1	4:45 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 3	5:30 p m	Walls No. 5	5:45 p m
Walls No. 5	6:10 p m	Brin'n Ac No. 3	6:45 p m
Brin'n Ac. No. 4	9:20 p m	Brin'n Ac No. 4	7:25 p m
Walls Ac No. 6	11:20 p m	Brin'n Ac. No. 5	11:00 p m

Pacific Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line, and Brinton Accommodation No. 4 leaves daily.
All other trains daily, except Sunday.
Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 11:50 a. m., Philadelphia 4:10 p. m., New York 7:35 p. m.
Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:20 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 10:40 p. m., Philadelphia 2:50 a. m., Baltimore 2:20 a. m., Washington 6:20 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m.
Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 4:40 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 3:15 a. m., Philadelphia 8:00 a. m., New York 11:55 a. m.
Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:50 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 5:00 a. m., Philadelphia 9:10 a. m., Baltimore 8:45 a. m., Washington 10:42 a. m., New York 12:35 p. m.
The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:40 p. m., and arrives at Walls Station at 2:00 p. m.; leaves Pittsburgh 9:20 p. m., arrives at Brinton's 10:30 p. m.
CITY TICKET OFFICE.—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street, where through tickets, commutation tickets, and local tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot. Baggage will be checked through to destination, from hotels and residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Company, on orders left at the office.
For further information, apply to
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—On and after NOVEMBER 3, 1873, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	6:35 a m	Springdale No. 1	6:50 a m
Freeport Ac.	9:30 a m	Freep't Ac No 1	8:20 a m
Fairview Ac.	10:40 a m	Express	10:20 a m
Express	2:15 p m	Fairview Ac.	12:50 p m
Springdale No. 1	3:05 p m	Freep't Ac No 2	2:25 p m
Freeport Ac No2	4:17 p m	Mail	5:40 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:10 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:05 p m

The above trains run daily, except Sunday.
The Sunday Accommodation leaves Springdale every Sunday at 9:00 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., arrives at Springdale at 2:20 P. M.
The 6:35 A. M and 2:15 P. M. trains from Allegheny City connect for Butler.
For further information see Time Tables, which can be obtained at the Ticket Office. Local Tickets to all important stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.
On and after MONDAY, November 3, 1873, Three Through Trains daily (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Hulton Accommodation	6:40 a m	6:30 a m
Buffalo Express	7:00 a m	9:45 p m
Soda Works Accommod'n	9:40 a m	8:20 a m
Day Express	12:00 m	5:50 p m
Brady's Bend Accommodat'n	2:40 p m	10:10 a m
Night Express	4:15 p m	1:40 p m
Hulton Accommodation	4:35 p m	9:10 a m
Soda Works Accommod'n	6:00 p m	2:30 p m
Hulton Accommodation	10:50 p m	7:20 p m

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 10:10 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.
Express Trains stop only at Principal Points.
Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.
Buffalo Express daily; on Sundays, to Oil City only. All other trains daily except Sundays.
Buffalo Express makes close connections, Sundays excepted, at Red Bank Junction with trains on Eastern Extension to and from Brockville and intermediate stations.
Pullman's Drawing Room Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Brocton.
Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets, can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 76 Fifth avenue and in the Union Depot.
J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent, Pittsburgh
JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
On and after NOVEMBER 2, 1873, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:28 a m	Pacific Ex.	2:23 a m
Chicago Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:53 a m
Clev & Whg Mail	6:43 a m	Chicago Express	11:58 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex.	7:13 a m	Clev & Whg Ex.	3:53 p m
Chicago Express	10:03 a m	Chicago Mail	4:13 p m
Clev & Whg Ex.	2:13 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex.	2:48 p m
Pacific Express.	2:28 p m	Ch & St Louis Ex	7:23 p m
Wheeling Ex.	4:28 p m	Cleve & Whg Ex	7:33 p m
Erie and Wrn Ex	4:38 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Express	11:43 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:23 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	7:43 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	12:08 p m	Beaver Falls	8:13 a m
Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac.	1:28 p m	Enon Ac.	8:48 a m
Enon Ac.	3:48 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac.	9:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	5:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	12:53 p m
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:23 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	8:28 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	7:48 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:52 a m

Pacific Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Pacific Express arrives daily Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted
Fast Line and Chicago Express going West make direct connection at Mansfield for Toledo
J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "SHORT LINE."
ALTERATION OF TIME. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after SUNDAY, November 23d, 1873, trains on this Road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Local Mail	6:30 a m	McKeesport Ac.	6:40 a m
Through mail to Wash. & Balt.	8:00 a m	McKeesport Ac.	7:30 a m
Mixed way	9:15 a m	West Newton Ac	8:30 a m
McKeesport Ac	10:50 a m	Trough Ex.	9:05 a m
Connellsv'e Ac.	3:25 p m	Connellsv'e Ac.	11:00 a m
McKeesport Ac	4:35 p m	McKeesport Ac.	12:10 p m
West Newton Ac	5:20 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:05 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	Uniontown Ac.	6:15 p m
Through Ex. to Wash. & Balt.	8:30 p m	McKeesport Ac.	7:35 p m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 p m	Through mail	9:40 p m
*W. Newton ChT	12:45 p m	*W. Newton ChT	10:05 a m

Mail and Accommodation Trains daily except Sunday.
Express Trains daily.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.
Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points east.
General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.
E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.
SAML. C. HOUGH, Genl. Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY.
On and after Monday, December 1, 1873, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at Depot, 226 Carson street, South Pittsburgh, as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Homestead Ac.	5 50 a m	Homestead Ac.	6 55 am
Monongahela Ac	8 05 a m	Monongahela Ex.	8 38 a m
Elizabeth Ac.	11 00 a m	Elizabeth Ac.	2 15 p m
Monongahela Ex	4 00 p m	Monongahela Ac	5 10 p m
Homestead Ac.	6 15 p m	Homestead Ac.	7 25 p m

Church Train leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8 00 a. m., stopping at all points for passengers, and reaching Pittsburgh at 10 00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1 00 p. m., arriving at Monongahela City at 3 05 p. m.
Passengers to Pittsburgh furnished with Transfer Passes on Birmingham and Ormsby Passenger Railways.
Monthly Commutation School and Family Tickets to all points.
JOHN. M. BYERS, Superintendent.
WM. J. ROSE, General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.
On and after NOVEMBER 2d, 1873, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:28 a m	McDonald Ac.	7:18 a m
Columbus Mail.	7:18 a m	Washington Ac.	8:18 a m
Washington Ac.	8:48 a m	Steubenville Ac.	9:53 a m
Pacific Express.	9:53 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	12:03 p m
McDonald Ac.	12:03 p m	McDonald Ac.	4:13 p m
Southern Ex.	2:28 p m	Washington Ac.	3:53 p m
Steubenville Ac.	3:28 p m	Columbus Mail.	6:13 p m
Washington Ac.	5:01 p m	Fast Line	7:33 p m
McDonald Ac.	6:13 p m	Southern Ex.	12:28 a m
Sunday Ch train.	12:48 p m	Sunday Ch train.	10:03 a m

Fast Line and Southern Express leave daily.
Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

HAVANA LOTTERY.
EXTRAORDINAY DRAWING
Of December 18, 1873. ONLY 16,000 TICKETS.
One Prize to every Seven Tickets.

2,097	Prizes amounting to	$1,200,000
1	Prize of	[illegible]
1	Prize of	100,000
1	Prize of	[illegible]
2	Prizes, each of	[illegible]
10	Prizes, each of	10,000
473	Prizes, each of	[illegible]

Circulars with full information sent free. Tickets for sale and prizes cashed by P. C. DEVLIN, Stationer and General Agent, 30 Liberty street, New York. TThs